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BY ERNEST E. CAMP AND GEORGE WILKES,

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LIVES OF THE FELONS.

No. 12.

LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF THE BOLD ROBBER AND HIGHWAYMAN, JOSEPH T. HARE.

[Compiled from his own confessions, the statements of his accomplices, and information in possession of old members of police.]

Youth and Youthful Exploits of Young Hare—Robbing at the YMCA—The Effects of Sudden Wealth—Turned Out of Doors by his Father—He sets out to seek his Fortune—The Quaker City and its Tragedy—Flight on the Sea—The Crescent City—The Prize Ring—The Robber becomes famous as a Pugilist—The French Colonel and the Pennsylvania Cavalry.

The history of the above extraordinary criminal is well deserving of a niche in the felon pyramid next beside the great maniac whose wonderful career was concluded in the pages of our last week's paper. Though widely different in character from Murrell, and though the scourge of an earlier generation, Hare will be found possessed of qualities scarcely less remarkable than those of the land-pirate, and his exploits may claim even a stronger interest, from the fact that he figured as the first great free-booter of the Republic. If Murrell may be called the "Massaroni of the West," Hare may be designated as the Rinaldo Rinaldini of America.

Joseph Thompson Hare was born in Chester county, in the State of Pennsylvania, in the year 1780. His father and mother were extensively connected throughout the country, and were held in that estimation which is the usual joint result of correct habits and comfortable circumstances. Joseph was the eldest of a family of six children, four of whom were boys, and he had the misfortune to be the especial favorite, or pet, of an indulgent mother. Naturally wayward and self-willed, the undue favors of maternal fondness converted his tendencies into habits, and confirmed his impulses into passions, and at the age of sixteen, when his mother died, he stood the victim of a vivified will, that was destined to be the tyrant of his future life. Left thus entirely free from the only influence that ever had restrained him, he plunged more deeply into the wild and vicious courses which he had before somewhat circumstantially followed.

All local districts furnish their sets of robbing blades, and any state of life presents hazardous enterprises for a daring spirit. Around young Hare had gathered a choice set of companions, who yielded to the control of his domineering talents, but who admired him also for his superior courage and striking generous qualities. Though inferior in size and physical development to several of the party, he had whipped the best of them in succession, and what was still more in his favor, had won his pre-eminence by defending the weak from the oppressions of the strong. He was not only here, but



WM. V. BRADY, MAYOR ELECT OF NEW-YORK.

champion, and when the fame of any youth of an adjoining town, as a boxer, reached the ears of the boys of Chester, Joe Hare was selected to take the conceit out o' him, and if report added to his own word, is to be believed, he invariably did his work to the satisfaction of his backers. Thus paramount through the inherent force of his own powers, he wielded a control as positive as was ever held by the wearer of a crown, and though its scope was small, it was fully equal to the scope of his ambition.

"There was but one thing that troubled him. He was a leader without means. A monarch without a revenue. A hero and a champion without a sixpence to grace his station. Here was discontent. That same ugly and mischievous discontent, which has been the sullen minister of all the dark thoughts and bloody deeds of time, and which, had now wound its sly and slimy way into the heart of the young profligate.—Hare wanted money. He wanted it, because some of his companions had it, and he had none. He had a comfortable home and an easy dispositioned father, who let him do as he liked, it is true, but he gave him no money—and money he must have. How do men get what they want? Some work for it; some scheme for it, and others—take it. This was a dangerous corollary for a mind which had always gone direct to its will without regard to obstacles. How should he get money? By going where money was, and, by taking it.

With some minds every new thought is revelation, and the first resolution made upon a fresh idea, if the thinker be of an impetuous and sanguine disposition, is apt to become a rule of life. Hare hailed the new suggestion of his brain as worthy of adoption, and felt slightly irritated that with all his superior qualities, he had so long remained in want, when miserable drones around him lived in splendour and enjoyed the luxury of ostentatious waste.

Within two miles of him resided a farmer who was reputed to be rich, and who was supposed always to have a large quantity of money in his house. He had but one daughter, and he himself was past the middle age, and Hare decided that he could well afford to contribute from his hoards to the wants of youth which had so much more interest in the enjoyments of the world than himself. Having formed his de-

termination, he communicated his plan to a companion, and from him passed it to three more. Though not a single member of his party had ever contemplated a dishonest act, they agreed with but little scruple to the plan proposed, so ready is the human heart, after it has been once debased by loose and vicious thoughts, to take the rankest stamp of actual crime. The night was selected, and setting out together, the five companions started for the house they intended to rob. Unfortunately for their calculations, though it was near midnight, they found the old farmer setting on his door step, in his shirt sleeves, smoking his pipe, and enjoying the soft air and calm starlight, with a satisfaction which seemed to be above all thoughts of time. The young robbers looked on at his content with irritated minds, and two of the most timid were for postponing the depredation till some other night.

"Nonsense," said Hare, "now that we have come so far let's do the job. He'll go in as soon as his pipe is out."

"Well, if he does, we've got to wait till he gets asleep," answered one of the dissenters.—"Besides," added the speaker, "the sultriness of the air has kept him awake till now, and is likely to keep him awake the best part of the night."

"Well, then, I'll tell you what we'll do," said Hare suddenly, and rising from his recumbent position; "Jack and I will tie handkerchiefs over our faces and change our coats and hats, and run suddenly on him from both sides of the house."

"Why not all of us go?" said Jack, looking around upon his companions with some hesitation.

"Well, we will all go then!" returned Hare, with some temper, determined that the adventure should be carried through that night.—"We'll all go together, then there'll be no fault to find!"

This settled the question, but while the young robbers were preparing for the descent, the old man's pipe slipped from his mouth, and his head dropping on his bosom, gave evidence that he had fallen sound asleep.

This changed the aspect of affairs again, and the leader of the enterprise, taking off his cotton mask, proposed to enter the house alone, by

a small window over a shed, according to the original plan, if the rest would watch the old man and insure against his returning inside of the house or any alarm.

It is needless to say that those raw volunteers in crime, readily agreed to a plan which so reduced their peril, and aided by the strong shoulders of Jack, the audacious youngster mounted the shed, and in the next moment stealthily disappeared inside the window. After a long and weary pause for those outside, the robber reappeared with his booty, and without the slightest accident, danger or alarm, they slipped away, and separated to their homes, after having divided a sum of over five hundred dollars among them.

The affair of the robbery created a great excitement throughout Chester county, and while it lasted the perpetrators were obliged to abstain from using any portion of their treasure; but at length the recollection of the depredation died away, and the general belief that it had been committed by a gang of professional robbers from Philadelphia, protected the real criminals from the slightest danger of suspicion.

Stimulated beyond prudence by the possession of such extraordinary means, young Hare plunged openly into excesses of the most disreputable character, and when rebuked by his father and his friends for his vicious and wayward course, he replied in terms of saucy recklessness which set all advice and rational authority at defiance. This state of things gave great uneasiness to the friends and connections of his family, and agreeing upon consultation together that the subject of their grief was beyond redemption or control, they refused to recognise him any longer, and finally prevailed upon his father to cast him off entirely. Being thus obliged to shift for himself, Joe concluded to try his fortune with the world, and not being able to persuade any of his old associates to accompany him, he set out alone for the city of Philadelphia. He was then in the twenty-first year of his age.

On arriving in Philadelphia, Hare found himself possessed of the sum of thirty-five dollars. It was necessary that this should be husbanded with the utmost prudence, and instead therefore of going at once to a first class hotel, he turned his steps to Cedar street, on the Southwark side, and picked out in that lewd locality a lodging house, which, from its small sized windows and red stuff curtains, promised reasonable terms, as well as roistering company. There he domesticated himself for some two or three weeks, making some acquaintances of rather questionable character, and gaining experience in their disposition at the expense of a rapid consumption of his means in philosophical potations.

These gentlemen liked their new friend vastly, and one of them took great pains to show him the town, and to introduce him to a few female acquaintances, whose facile manners and perfect freedom from fastidiousness made them easy friends and fascinating intimates. The meagre capital of the young adventurer soon dwindled to the last mark under this combination of drains, and on the night when he found himself entirely penniless, he strolled moodily along the street, in hesitation whether he should return to his lodgings or pass the night with the syren who had made the greatest mischief with his pocket. The fascination conquered, and the door of the interdicted den soon closed him within its walls. In the small hours of the morning he was awakened by a shriek, and listening with all the acuteness of his startled sense, he heard it followed by several heavy groans, which grew fainter and fainter, till they died away. Springing from the bed, he hastily drew on a portion of his clothes, and in defiance of the remonstrances of his companion, seized the lamp and proceeded to the adjoining bed room, whence the sound had appeared to come. The door of the chamber stood ajar, and pushing it open, the young man beheld a sight which made his hair raise and his blood freeze with horror.

The ghastly corpse of a murdered man, with its throat cut from ear to ear, hung halfway out of bed, and the white sheets and valens which drooped below, seemed still smoking with the gory current of the victim's blood. For a moment the terrible fascination bound him to the spot, but recovering his self-command, he returned to his room and hurried on the remainder of his clothes. While doing this, his female companion left the room, and having also seen

the horrid spectacle of his friend's death, the cries alarmed the people. Hare, who had been forced to attempt escape by so regular an engine, and moved by an impulsive sense of shame, he threw up the neighbor's window and leaped some twenty feet to the ground. Sprinting three or four places in succession, he at length gained Philpot street, and rapidly made his way to the water side. When he reached the wharf, he solicited what to do. The accidents of the night had added wofully to the dilemma of mere want of means, for as soon as it was known that he had been in the bagnio (as known it would be, through the girl who knew his friendly) he would be arrested as a witness, and his disgraceful habits would be confirmed to those who had advised his expulsion from his home. His cogitations were perplexing, and ere he had wrought them to a conclusion, the dawn began to dispel the shadows of the night, and to define the tracery of the stately masts and spars that rose against the sky, from the docks of the noble shipping that clustered at the wharves. He gazed wishfully upon them, with a hope which he dared scarcely to indulge, and at last, scared by the increasing brightness, turned sadly back towards the city. Before he had fairly swung upon his heel, a hand fell upon his shoulder, and as he stepped suddenly back, a voice accosted him with

"Hallo Jo, is this you?"

A moment's scrutiny satisfied the adventurer that the new comer was a friend, for he recognised in him an old friend of his father's, who was a sea captain, trading between Philadelphia and New Orleans.

Rejoicing in his good luck at finding a substantial friend, the young man returned the captain's greeting joyfully, and learning in the conversation which ensued, that the shipmaster was about to sail that very morning to New Orleans, he told him that he had left home to seek his fortune, and requested to be taken on board as one of the hands. The captain at first objected, on the ground that he believed the youngster had run away from home, whereupon Hare told him the true story, and wound up by confessing the dilemma of the previous night.— Moved by this state of things to give his consent, and believing that the youngster had only been guilty of such wildness as are common with boys of spirit, the good natured skipper told him that he supposed he must make the best of a bad master, and allow him to go along. Saying this, they both embarked, and when night closed in again were standing out Delaware Bay towards the open sea.

It was the year 1801, when Hare arrived in New Orleans. The place, as well as the whole State of Louisiana, remained in possession of the French, and under the influence of a cheerful population and liberal customs, the daily routine of life within it seemed like the portion of a perpetual carnival. Of all places it was the best calculated to attract and intoxicate the giddy mind of such an adventurer as Hare. He was full of hope, energy, and hardihood. He was just past his majority. His figure, though but slightly above the middle height, had already expanded into a firm delineation. It was not so broad and rugged as it was round and compact, but was one of those hard and close built structures, which, though not formidable to the eye, astonished us, when tested, by their miraculous herculean resources.

Added to his extraordinary strength, Hare possessed all that suppleness of muscle, quickness of thought and motion, and instinctive willingness for strife, which renders mere strength so formidable in the pugilist, and so dangerous in every other description of offensive contact. Aware of these powers, he felt that saucy animal pride, which invests its owner with an independence that cannot be conferred by political franchises, and which finds its chief pleasure in defying encroachment or invasion.

With a step and an air which marked the complacent self reliance springing from good gifts, the young adventurer sauntered his first morning through the streets of New Orleans, and at once resolved to make it his permanent residence, without regard to any expectations which his patron, the captain, might entertain in relation to his future course.

While thus strolling carelessly along, his attention was suddenly attracted by a loud and boisterous peal of laughter which came from the opposite side of the street, and which, he felt assured, with an instinct common in such cases, was directed against himself. He turned, and perceived it came from a lot of idlers who lounged around the door of a cafe, and who seemed to be vastly tickled by a conceit which had just been expressed by a large, powerful and coarse looking young man in their centre. The remark which this critic had just expressed was evidently directed at the Pennsylvanian, for as

he last turned the finger of his pointed white hand more strongly towards him.

Reckless of consideration, but oblique to his friend's presence, Hare stalked towards the centre and demanded what his rivals had said upon him. He received no answer to his reply, but he did not bear it, for he replied by springing upon his enemy, and in the next moment they were rolling together in the sand. They rose and fought, but the quick, rapid, and stinging hits of the young fighter, soon blinded his more powerful antagonist, and induced the interference of his friends, who came forward to put an end to the contest, only when it was evident that their champion was on the point of giving in. Hare was severely hit and bruised, for his adversary was dexterous as well as strong, but his victory had rendered him content with his wounds, and he walked off up the street with a saucier swagger than he had assumed before. He did not move off alone, however, but was followed by an admiring crowd, some of whom exchanged exclamations of his prowess in his hearing, and others, more adventurous, expressed their approbation in direct remarks addressed to him in person.

This was fame and he was a hero; but he did not long enjoy the luxury of triumph unalloyed, for he had proceeded but a short distance from the scene of the strife, when a file of gens d'armes came up and took him prisoner as a disturber of the peace. He was lodged forthwith in the calaboose, and remained there a prisoner until the next morning. At that time, however, three or four persons who had been witnesses of the battle, came forward and became security for his future good conduct, and bore him off among them. From these new friends Hare learned to his surprise that he had whipped William Marshall, or as he was commonly termed Bill Marshall, a celebrated prize fighter, who had long been known as the bully of New Orleans, and whose career and exploits are still familiar in that city. The men who had taken the Pennsylvanian out of durance were three professional highwaymen, who were enjoying a relaxing residence in the crescent city, after an arduous but profitable campaign in the upper country. These men, like all of their class, were patrons of all sports that depended upon brutal strife, and having fallen upon a phenomenon of pugilism in the person of Hare, they determined to make the best of a bad master, and should fairly beat him.— They therefore proposed a match to him, and having convinced him that he could make several hundred dollars by the operation, as well as oblige them, he agreed to the arrangement.— On the other hand, Marshall, believing that he had suffered under some strange fatality on the previous occasion, readily agreed to a meeting which would enable him to retrieve his laurels, and as soon as a day was set, the bets grew rapidly into a heavy sum on both sides. The day for the contest came, and Hare, contrary to general expectation, was a winner, after a severe battle which lasted beyond an hour, and which severely disabled both combatants.

This time he had gained money as well as pugilistic fame, and when he recovered from his bruises he enjoyed the rewards of his victory in a continued succession of fetes with his backers and their boon companions. In his intimacy with these associates he soon became initiated in the mysteries and low trickeries of gaming, and familiar with all the practices and arts of professional thieves. These latter he did not hesitate to put in requisition as soon as the money which he had gained by his conquest of the bully had been spent, and he robbed with varying success for several months. Towards the close of the season, however, all of the accomplices with whom he had been operating, were either caged or fugitive, and he found himself by a succession of reverses, very poor. While in this condition he enlisted in the Governor's Guard, where, for his alacrity in his duty, intelligence and strict attention, he soon became promoted to the station of a corporal. This was the first creditable labor he had ever performed; but he did not suffer honesty long to remain the companion of an honest calling. The avails of his pay were not equal to his false necessities, and integrity was uncongenial to his vitiated mind. At the first opportunity he re-associated himself with some desperate fellows, who were in the habit of knocking people down and robbing in the streets, and though he still retained his office as blind to the police, he became their leader and participant during the evening hours when he was off duty.

One of the persons whom he robbed in this way was the captain of the ship Ocean, trading between New York and New Orleans, who was in company with a French officer, of considerable rank, belonging to the latter city. On the following night, Hare was playing cards in a gambling house, which was known to be his common

room, when he was unlucky, and became the victim of his loss. He drew out the Frenchman's wallet, which contained guineas, and, taking its value to the party at the table, went about three o'clock, which made about an hour's delay. Just as the game had commenced, he entered the French officer of the night before, dressed in full uniform. Stepping directly up to Hare, he asked him if he was not an officer in the Governor's Guard, mentioning at the same that he had seen him at the Governor's dressed in uniform. With some trepidation the Corporal answered in the affirmative, but he was much relieved to find that he had not fallen under suspicion, by the Frenchman acquainting him in a hurried tone that he had been robbed the night before, and that he believed he could direct him to the robbers, if he would follow him at once; adding that he had been induced to come to him, from his known success and energy in detecting rogues. Jumping up hastily, and thrusting the Frenchman's watch in his pocket before his eyes, Hare followed his conductor out of the house. The Frenchman led the corporal to a distant quarter of the city, and drawing him to the window of a low cafe, pointed through a loop in the dingy curtain to three men who sat drinking at a table at the furthest end of the room. Hare at once recognised his professional associates, but affecting uncertainty from the dimness of the glass, said that he would step aside for a moment and satisfy himself by a more protracted scrutiny.

The Frenchman observed the Corporal call for a drink at the bar, and then saw him advance towards the men and accost them. A few words appeared to be exchanged, when the Corporal left the party with a nod, and returned outside.

"You are mistaken," said he to the Frenchman, with unhesitating confidence. "These are the most honest fellows in the world. I know them well, and as chance will have it for their sakes, I happened to be in their company last night for an hour before, and an hour after the time, you was so unfortunately robbed."

The Frenchman was satisfied that he had made a blunder, and apologising at parting to the Corporal for having given him trouble to no purpose, slipped a gold coin into his hand, and bade him good night.

(To be continued.)

Foreign Criminal Intelligence

SINGULAR PROSECUTION OF AN HEIRESS—MISS ANGELA BURDETT COUTTS VS. MR. DUNN.—In the Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday, Mr. Dunn, the Irish Barrister, who has for many years persecuted Miss Burdett Coutts by pursuing her from place to place, and annoying her with letters of a most offensive description—sometimes breathing ardent and passionate affection towards her, and at other times pretending to be entitled to legal proceedings against her from alleged breach of engagements—was indicted for perjury, in having filed an affidavit in the Court of Bankruptcy for the purpose of making her bankrupt, in consequence of the firm of Coutts & Co. not paying a pretended cheque for £100,000, which she, the defendant, alleged, had authorized him to draw for injuries inflicted on him, such refusal constituting a debt to him to that amount, and having left her residence, he had committed as act of bankruptcy.

Sir F. Thesiger, the Counsel for the prosecution, said the supposed claim was founded on letters said to have been received by the defendant, one of them containing some doggerel verses, the concluding lines being—

"Fill a good round sum in, as I have plenty of Tin,
To make you a fair compensation."

and this he swore to be in the hand-writing of the prosecutrix—the object being to extort money from her, and thus bringing himself within the range of the criminal law. Miss Coutts had no other alternative than to adopt the present proceedings, in order to relieve her from the persecutions and importunities which had so long annoyed her and rendered her life truly miserable.

The several letters were produced, and distinctly proved by the several witnesses not to be in the prosecutrix's hand-writing; and Miss Coutts was herself examined on this point. She distinctly swore that she never wrote to the defendant; whilst he, on the other hand, asserted that the letters were in reply to others from him, and though only signed with the initials A. B. C., they were dated from her residence in Stratton street; that his letters to her were regularly posted, and the answers bore positive evidence that they had been duly received by her.

Lord Chief Justice Denman, in summing up, said, the letters produced were positively sworn to as not having been written by the prosecutrix, and she had herself repudiated them. If, therefore, the Jury were satisfied that the defendant awoke to the truth of those letters for his own purposes, there was no doubt of his guilt, and that it was a scheme to extort money, that Miss Coutts might be relieved from the annoyances to which she had been subjected. The Jury then, without leaving the box, found a unanimous verdict of *Guilty* against the defendant.

Lord Denman then proceeded to pronounce judgment. He said the defendant had been convicted of a most base attempt, from corrupt motives, against a person who was entitled to respect, and incapable of the conduct imputed to her. No man in his senses could for a moment have believed that these letters were the composition of Miss Coutts. It was clear that they

had been written by a person who had no right to do so, and that he had not done them in a fit of rage, but produced out of the desire to put them at your mitigation. How could it appear that Miss Coutts had condemned herself by offering a compromise." He (Lord Denman) could not forget what had taken place when these proceedings were formerly before the Judge, when, from the tenderness of the law for the liberty of the subject, they were bound to discharge the defendant, but they regretted they could not give this lady the justice she was entitled to. The course of the proceedings showed it was governed from a corrupt feeling, and for pecuniary benefit, which in a civilized country could not be looked at without shame. He had considered whether he should not pass sentence of transportation; but he thought it better to pass sentence of imprisonment. He therefore sentenced him to eighteen months imprisonment in the Queen's Prison, and at the end of that term to enter security, himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each, for his good behaviour for two years after the termination of his imprisonment. The prisoner was then removed in custody of the tipstaff of the Court.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF ARSON—SCHOOL SELF-ACCUSATION.—A well-dressed man, of very gentlemanly appearance and manners, who, ever since he has been in custody, has refused to give his name, or any information respecting his circumstances, and who was arraigned by the description of "a man whose name is unknown," was indicted for feloniously setting fire to a stack of wheat, the property of Thomas Macey. Mr. Rose conducted the prosecution. It appeared from the evidence that the prosecutor is a farmer, residing near Rochester, and the stack in question was in one of his fields that adjoined the high road. On the evening of Sunday, the 21st February, the stack was found to be on fire, and the whole of the stack, which contained fifty quarters of wheat, was destroyed. The prisoner was seen upon the spot, and he remarked to one of the bystanders that it was a very bad job to burn corn when so many poor families were starving for the want of it. About 10 o'clock the same night the prisoner went to the police station and surrendered himself to the Superintendent, stating that he had fired the stack, and that he did it with a lucifer match, which he took out of a box, and threw the box and the remainder of the matches into a hedge, about a hundred yards from the fire. He was asked his name, but he said he must decline giving it, as his connexions were very respectable, and he would not let them know anything of what had occurred. His clothes were examined and it was found that his name had been cut out of the tops of his stockings, and there was no clue to who he was, except that the letters M. A. were marked on one of his arms. The prisoner afterwards said that he had been to sea, and that Tawell, the Quaker, who was hanged for murder, sailed in the same vessel with him when he went to Sydney to look after his property; and he also stated that he wanted to be sent out of the country. The statements made by the prisoner were taken down in writing; and when they were read over to him he said they were quite correct; and upon a search being made, a box of lucifers were found in the hedge where he had stated he threw it; but when before the Magistrate, the prisoner retracted all his former statements, and asserted that he was entirely innocent of the charge, and that he had merely made the accusation against himself in order to obtain a night's lodging, thinking that he should be discharged in the morning, and that he should not have been placed in such a disgraceful predicament as he then found himself.

The prisoner, who is evidently a man of good education, cross-examined the witnesses with a good deal of tact, and elicited every fact that appeared favorable to him. He then addressed the Court, and apologised for having refused to state his name, assigning as a reason that he had two children who, like himself, had been brought up respectable, and he did not wish them to know that their father had stood at the bar of a court of justice, as a criminal. He next addressed the Jury, and argued upon the improbability that he should give himself up if he had really been guilty of the offence, and asserted with great earnestness that he was entirely innocent. Chief Justice Wild, in summing up, said, that this was certainly a very extraordinary case, but it was very well known that in a great many instances, persons had confessed themselves guilty of offences of which they were entirely innocent, and therefore the statement made by the prisoner ought not to be taken conclusively against him, unless it was supported by the other circumstances in the case. His Lordship then proceeded to sum up, the tenor of his observations being favorable to the prisoner. The Jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*. The Learned Judge told the prisoner he had been trying a very dangerous experiment, and advised him not to repeat it.

A MOTHER CONVICTED FOR STARVING HER CHILD TO DEATH.—On Tuesday, Rose M'Gorry, aged 25 years, was indicted at the Cavan Assizes, for having at Drumlin, parish of Dromgoon, in January last, caused the death of her illegitimate child, John M'Gorry, aged five years; and Catharine M'Gorry, aged 22 (grandmother of the deceased), and Ally M'Gorry, aged 30, and Dolly McGorry, aged 40 (his aunts), were indicted as accessories. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner had laid a child hidden in a room for some time previous to its death. It was afterwards discovered by a policeman, buried in a garden near the house, without a coffin. The surgeon who had examined the body, deposed that it had died of starvation. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty against Rose M'Gorry, and acquitted the other prisoners. Sentence not passed.

A FEMALE RECRUIT IN GLASGOW.—Last Saturday, the East India Co.'s recruiting-sergeant was applied to by a splendid looking young fellow to be admitted as a recruit. Congratulating himself on his good luck, the sergeant led the way to the rendezvous, where the recruit was found to be 5 feet 5 and 3/4 inches in height.—A bystander's eyes, however, were sharper than the deluded sergeant's, for he saw that the would-be recruit was a female! She at once confessed her sex, while the disappointed sergeant stood by in gaping astonishment. She said her name was Anne McLean, eighteen years of age; was a native of Ireland, though of Scotch parents, who were poor, and that after their death had found it difficult to obtain a livelihood. Being stout and hardy, thought she might pass for a boy; came to Cork, engaged as a sailor, and went two voyages to the West Indies. On her return in November last, got employment three weeks in a factory in Glasgow, but did not like the confinement. Subsequently was employed about the Broomielaw as a coal porter, and also at Pollockshaws in field labour. Having a brother in the East India Company's service, thought she would go there also, and was much disappointed when discovered. She has cousins in Glasgow, and generally passed herself off as her younger brother, and was never even suspected before. She has altogether a manly look; and dressed out in corduroy jacket, molekin trousers, blue bonnet, striped shirt, and hob-nailed shoes, the masculine gender could not be doubted. To avoid suspicion, she smokes, and can take her glass of whiskey or porter like her would be fellows.—Her voice is rather shrill, and is the only weak point in her assumed character. She left the soldiers, saying she would endeavor to get work on the railways as a "navvie!" This true tale serves to confirm the old adage, that "Truth is sometimes stranger than fiction."

HORRIBLE MURDER OF CHILDREN.—The Cork Examiner contains the following:—"A gentleman living in Cork has received letter from a friend in Rosscarbery containing an account of a dreadful murder committed in that locality on Friday last. A poor woman left her house in care of two children, to go on some business. During her absence a man entered and took a cake and a little meal, the only food in the hut to allay his hunger. One of the children threatened to tell her mother, when he took a knife or razor, with which he severed her head from her body. The other child raised the alarm when she was dispatched in the same manner. On her return the mother found her two children dead. The perpetrator of the crime is said to have been arrested. The writer of this account also relates, that in the same neighborhood a woman stole some vegetables, from want, for which she was committed to jail. On her discharge, her children were found dead, having nothing to support life during her incarceration."

WON'T BE A TAILOR.—A boy named Newbrooks, 11 years of age, of Stoke, England, cut off his "thumb finger" because his father wished to make him a tailor.

From the Philadelphia Sun, April 22.

EXECUTION OF CHARLES MOSLER THE MURKINER OR HIS WIFE.—Charles Mosler, convicted in the Supreme Court some months since for murdering his wife in May, 1846, was hung according to law yesterday, within the walls of the county prison. For an hour previous to his execution, he was attended by the Reverend Mr. Parsons of the Holy Trinity Church, and Rev. Mr. Muller of St. Joseph's, to whom he expressed a perfect willingness to meet his punishment. At about 10 minutes before 12 o'clock he was conducted from his cell to the scaffold, which was erected on the spot where Zeppos expired his crime on the 18th of April, 1846.

Mosler appeared to be firm; he was dressed in the same clothing which he had on during his trial. His arms were tied with a small rope, and as he walked down the avenue, he was supported by the Reverend gentlemen above alluded to. He ascended the scaffold, and turning to those around, said in broken English, "My friends, forgive me for what I have done—I am penitent!" The clergymen and the sheriff having ascended the platform, knelt in prayer with the criminal for a few moments.

Mosler arose with firmness, stood erect, and the sheriff adjusted the rope round his neck.—The knot, which was a sliding bowline, was placed immediately under his left ear, and drawn tightly, to prevent slipping from its position. The criminal then turned to the clergymen and the sheriff—kissed them—and shaking hands with each one, bade them good bye.

The sheriff then pulled the cap over his face, and the clergymen after again shaking hands with the prisoner, descended, followed by the former, who had remained behind for a moment, to see that every thing was properly arranged. When he reached the ground, he took hold of the rope, and pulled the prop from under the platform, and the unfortunate Mosler was plunged into eternity.

The last observable spasmodic movement of the criminal, was about four minutes and a half after the prop had been pulled away. For about a minute after he fell, there was not the least apparent motion of the body.

Having been suspended for thirty minutes, one of the deputies of the sheriff cut the rope, and the deceased was placed in the coffin. He was then conveyed to an adjoining building, under the care of the sheriff and physicians. The latter made an examination of the body, and found that there was a dislocation of the first and second vertebrae of the neck, which caused immediate death, by pressure upon the spinal marrow. That dislocation had taken place was evident from the rotary motion of the head upon the neck, as well as by the pressure of the finger between the vertebrae—they being entirely separated. There was not the least distortion of a single feature (or muscle) of the face, the eye ball was in its proper position, not protruded—the pupils fully dilated. The tongue within the

lips—altogether a perfect calmness of appearance; nor even suffusion of face, but perfectly pale, evidently showing that death was produced by dislocation, and not by strangulation.

Under all the circumstances, this result was the most desirable, and is to be attributed to the careful arrangements made by the high sheriff. The gallows was ten feet from the platform, and from an accurate calculation, the drop was precisely two feet four inches. The body was finally given into the charge of the coroner, and during the afternoon was buried in the common ground attached to the Catholic church.

Early on the morning of the execution, Mosler admitted that he was conscious of killing his wife, and that he was partially intoxicated at the time he perpetrated the deed. Intemperance he said had driven him to commit the murder, and if he could speak to the whole world, he would warn every body to abstain from all that intoxicates. Reconciliation with God and all men, was his topic of conversation during the last few days of his existence. He spoke seriously of the fate which awaited him, and acknowledged that it was just, and wished for the fatal hour to arrive.

The few last years of Mosler's life afford a useful lesson to those who think that money makes up the sum total of human happiness. He came from Germany to the United States about ten years ago, in an apparently destitute condition. The object of his visit was, no doubt, the acquisition of wealth, and his natural indolence and wandering disposition, were sufficient to warrant the assertion that he never dreamed of enriching himself by honest industry. He had not been long in Philadelphia before he chanced to stumble upon a widow so far advanced in years that she might have been his mother, who was possessed of a little property, sufficient to make her comfortable, and this he at once fell in love with. Though by no means a passionate lover, he soon led her to the altar, where he vowed to love, honor, and obey her unto death. He was no sooner married, than his character began to develop itself. He quarrelled with his wife because she refused to give the property, which was beyond his reach, under his control. He, however, obtained enough funds to carry him to Germany and back, and subsequently to some part of the West, which journeys were undertaken without any seeming object. During the last year of his married life, his quarrels with his wife were frequent and bitter. A demon had taken possession of his heart, and urged him on to the commission of the horrid crime for which he has expiated his life upon the scaffold.

The particulars of the murder have been already published. Suffice it to say on that subject that it took place in the dusk of the evening, when the husband and wife had been left alone but a few minutes. There had been no immediate previous quarrel so far as known, and the circumstances of the commission of the act are now regarded as social ties, and fatally cast out of mischief. The instrument used was a razor, and the throat of the wife was cut in such a shocking manner that she fell outside the door in a state of lifelessness on the first effort to call for assistance. The crime was at once discovered, and the murderer was arrested in the upper part of the house whither he had fled for the purpose of divesting himself of his bloody clothes, which he was in the act of doing when first seen.

He confessed to the deed, and in broken English exclaimed "that he was sorry he had not done it before," showing thereby that the intention was not hastily formed. The defence set up on the trial was that of insanity, which the prisoner favored both by his manner and appearance. On one occasion, during the momentary absence of his counsel, he rose before the court and delivered himself of some wild incoherencies altogether unintelligible. For some time after his condemnation he manifested a dogged indifference of the fate which awaited him. Religious consolation was offered, but (until within a few days past) he would not listen to the voice of prayer, nor heed the counsel of those who sought to smooth his pathway to the grave. He is now dead. The law decreed his punishment, and by his death, ignominious and cruel as it was, the power, or as some would say, *majesty* of the law, has been maintained.—Let the erring reflect upon his fate, and take heed lest they too become victims to the fiendish and malignant passion of a depraved heart.

DESPERATE AFFAIR.—The Galveston (Texas) Civilian of the 10th inst., contains an account of a desperate affair which recently took place in that State. It appears that three men, named Adkins, McDonald, and McGuire, in cold blood, murdered two other men, named Brunton and Moore, in Leonia county, west side of the Trinity; that after being for some time pursued, they forced Mr. Garner, a magistrate of the county, to give them a short trial; that while proceeding with it, the sheriff of the county, acting in concert with Garner, came up; when McDonald and McGuire saw themselves surrounded by armed men, they sought to break their vengeance on Garner for having thus entrapped them, one of them firing upon him but without effect, and the other then jumping on him with his weapons. Seeing this, Black Hardin, Garner's son-in-law, who was the deputy-sheriff of Leonia, sprang forward to the rescue of his father-in-law, and in the general affray which followed, both McDonald and McGuire were killed on the spot. The demands of justice were still not satisfied, for Adkins, the most notorious of the gang, had escaped, and crossed the Trinity into Houston county. Randolph, the sheriff of Houston, now showed himself indefatigable and untiring in the pursuit of Adkins, following him from one hiding place to another, until he finally came up with him on the Nacogdoches road, making tracks to the east. Here he succeeded in taking him prisoner, and now has him in custody. McDonald and McGuire have been notorious for their many acts of villainy, and Brunton and Moore had been their associates with a very similar reputation. So far, therefore, the ends of justice have been fortunately answered, the lives of better men saved, and society relieved of a gang of lawless desperadoes.

ANTI-RENT OUTRAGES.—The outrages in Columbia County continue in the full tide of successful perpetration in that county without hindrance and with the utmost impunity. It does appear strange to us who have always supposed the State of New-York to be in the civilized—to say nothing of the Christianized—portion of the world, that such outrages of all the principles, feelings, and conventional rules of civilized society, are thus tolerated from month to month and from year to year, within a day's ride of the very capital of the state. There must indeed be "something rotten in the state," when our peaceful and law-abiding citizens are left wholly to the mercy of armed bands of assassinating and plundering marauders, and such atrocities as are described in an affidavit which reached us yesterday from Hudson are an almost weekly occurrence.

By the affidavit in question, duly qualified by Samuel Coons, of the town of Taghkanic, Columbia county, a single man, it appears that he, with his aged parents and wife, occupied a farm in Taghkanic under a lease from the agent of Robert Swift Livingston, taken for five years, commencing in April, 1846, when he entered in possession. On the night of the 21st inst., about midnight, a band of ten men, disguised in the style usual with the Anti-Renters, and armed, forcibly entered his house while his whole family were in bed, and without any previous notice or summons. The affidavit says:

Just as the door was forced in, this deponent jumped from his bed on the floor, and immediately the leader of the disguised men, as this deponent supposed, quickly approached this deponent with a knife or other sharp instrument, and made a pass at him, cutting a gash on the face of this deponent, from about the middle of the right side of his nose to his chin; that this deponent complained that he had been cut, and spoke harshly to the leader. His reply was that Indians could not bear to have the dog set upon them; that the leader of the disguised men then ordered his men to clear the house of furniture. They all then engaged and did take out all the furniture, and put it in the door yard, including the beds and bedding; that the chief then put it to vote among his Indians, as he called them, whether the old people (the father and mother of this deponent) should remain till morning or leave immediately, and the vote of the band was that they should leave immediately, and the order was accordingly given by the person acting as chief, that we should all leave immediately, threatening this deponent if he did not they would visit him again.

Shortly after the house was cleared of the furniture and the order given for all of us to leave, the disguised men, or some three of them went to the two-horse team standing near by, and brought Barent Van Waggenen to the house with his hands tied, and put him in the house, some of them went to the team and brought a wagon load some chairs, and the wife of said Van Waggenen, and put her and the furniture in the house. They then untied the hands of said Van Waggenen and told him he must stay there and cultivate the farm, or they would give him a coat of tar and feathers. They then put the team of said Van Waggenen in the barn, and then again ordered us to leave, and told me if I did not leave in twenty-four hours and take all my furniture with me, they would visit me again. * Said Van Waggenen, and family, were in possession of the said premises on the morning of the 22d instant, after breakfast, and when this deponent started for Hudson to make this his complaint to the public authorities, and to whom he appeals for a redress for the above outrage committed upon his person, and his family and premises. This deponent further says that prior to his possession, and to April 1846, the said Barent Van Waggenen had occupied said farm for some years, and he was removed by Sheriff Sedgwick, and this deponent was put into possession in said month of April, 1846.

EXECUTION OF ANNE BOLEYN.—This unfortunate Princess, who consented to marry that Blue Beard king, Harry the Eighth, after he had already killed something less than half a dozen of his former wives, because he was tired of them, was humanly allowed for her execution a Frenchman of Calais, who was supposed to be unusually skilful in cutting off heads. It is probable that the following incident may have been proved by tradition in France, from the account of the executioner himself:—

"Anne Boleyn, being on the scaffold, would not consent to have her eyes bandaged, saying that she had no fear of death. All that the minister who assisted in the execution could obtain, was, that she would shut her eyes. But as she was opening them every moment, the executioner was fearful of missing his aim, and was obliged to invent an expedient to beware the queen; he drew off his shoes and approached her silently; while he was at her left hand, another person advanced at her right, made a great noise while walking; so that this circumstance drew the attention of Anne. She turned her face from the executioner, who was enabled by this circumstance to strike the fatal blow without being disarmed by that spirit of affecting resignation which shone in the eye of the loved but unfortunate victim."

GIRLS BEWARE.—A man calling himself Kelker has been passing himself off in Ontario, in this State, for a few months past as a young unmarried man, flirting with the girls, &c. He was last week visited by a very fine appearing woman, with a child three months old, who claims to be his lawfully wedded wife. He, however, denies all knowledge of her, and refuses to contribute to her support. We also understand he has been called upon by his father, mother and brother, all of whom he sternly denies ever having known. His real name is said to be Keeler, and he is the same promising lad who had his coat skirt cut off in the recent row at Chapinville.

RIOT AND DEATH.—Several persons have died of wounds received in the late election riot in Prince Edward Island.

(From the N. Y. Daily of April 18.)
TRICKS UP TREADWAY'S SLEEVE.—P. V. Treadway, yesterday made affidavit before Alexander Gano, that he was swindled out of \$15 by Thomas Gelpie and another man, whose name he does not know, on Tuesday evening last, in the following manner:—The deponent being a stranger to the city had been to see the tombs and monuments in the Catholic Cemetery, and on his way home was accosted by a gentlemanly dressed man, who asked him if he was not from the Upper country. Treadway replied that he was. When the stranger, who seemed very much pleased at the discovery, said that he too was from Kentucky. They passed down the street, talking about hay, horses, flatboats, and whiskey, until they came to a cabaret on Main street. The stranger told the deponent that he had sold a man a boat load of whiskey, and that he expected to find him at that place, where he was to pay him, and invited Treadway in to take a drink. This the deponent for some time declined doing, but at last consented to take a glass of porter. About this time a man apparently, very much intoxicated came in and called for some brandy, and tendered a \$10 bill in payment for his glass, at the same time showing a large number of notes, some \$100 bills and some \$1000 bills, and a check for \$200 on the bank of Louisiana. The companion of the deponent remarked that the man at the bar was very drunk, and took particular pains to speak of the large amount of money he had on his person. The drunken man called for a pack of cards, and staggering up to deponent and his companion insisted that they should join him in a game. Deponent said he knew nothing about cards, and peremptorily refused to have anything to do with them. His companion said that he knew the drunken man; that he was a negro trader on a frolic, and wished that he had some change, for some one would be sure to have the negro trader's dimes, and he might as well have them as any body else. Finally, deponent's companion and the drunken man commenced playing "three up and three out," and Treadway, after much solicitation, was induced to lend his new companion fifteen dollars, "just for a single minute." The drunken man staked his \$200 check against the \$15, and the deponent's companion won! Throwing the \$800 check into Treadway's hand, his lucky friend pushed him out of the door—told him excitedly that there were \$200 for his \$15. Treadway said he wouldn't have it—he wanted his money and nothing more. His friend told him that he was foolish—to take the check, run down to the steamboat landing and there he would meet him. Not knowing what to do, Treadway opened the check, and found it to be for the sum of \$200 on the bank of Louisiana, drawn by P. Sloane. Knowing it to be worthless, the deponent immediately went into the bar to demand his money, but the parting was—no where to be found—and the barkeeper wanted poor Treadway to pay for the liquor! The day following, however, the deponent espied Mr. Thomas Gelpie, the prisoner, and had him taken into custody to answer, in manner and form, as to the proceeding of the aforementioned game of "three up and three out," and the whereabouts of his friend the negro trader.

PICKPOCKETS AT CARLISLE, PA.—We take the following from the Carlisle Democrat of Wednesday:

"During the exhibition of Van Amburgh's Menagerie on Monday last, our citizens had an illustration of the fact that "some things could be done as well as others." A number of our citizens had their pockets relieved of their wallets containing considerable sums of money, and by a "light o' hand" trick worthy of the Fakir himself. Some seven or eight were stolen about the time the crowd was the thickest in the neighborhood of the ticket-wagon, near where the people went into the enclosure. Some six or eight hundred dollars in money and securities were thus abstracted. Two or three suspicious looking persons were observed at the time, and a sharp look out kept upon them, as it was reported that similar robberies had occurred at Shippensburg and also in Chambersburg, where the Menagerie was previously exhibited. Some time in the afternoon, Mr. Abel Lobach of this place, who was about visiting a near relation of his in one of our back streets, discovered through an opening in the planks of a temporary bridge he was then crossing, a pocket book, and on examination found the whole seven, which were subsequently identified by the owners. One of the suspicious looking gentry was seen in that neighborhood in the afternoon. The three persons suspected started for Hagerstown about 3 o'clock, P. M. A warrant being issued, the gentlemen were overtaken at that place, brought back and lodged in jail. A hearing was had on Tuesday morning, before Justice Smith, when they were committed for a further hearing. In the meantime a habeas corpus has been issued, and an examination before the Judges of our Court will be held to-morrow morning. A greater outrage has never been committed in this community, and we sincerely hope the guilty may be brought to justice. Deputy Attorney General Bonham is using the utmost exertions to ferret out the whole matter, and have the guilty punished.

The three persons now in jail give their names as Robert Johnson, Henry Williams, and Reuben Verdenberger, and state that they are from Philadelphia.

Will the Editor of the Democrat send us a description of these rogues.—Eds. Nat. Pol. Gaz.

EXECUTIONS.—Gov. Shunk has sentenced James Rogers, now confined in the jail in Pottsville, on a conviction for murder, to be hung on the 13th of August next. John Haggerty, of Lancaster, on the 23d of July. There are four individuals now, we believe, under sentence of death in Pennsylvania.

THE END OF JUSTICE.—A lawyer by the name of End received an appointment of justice of the peace; and soon after a wag wrote on the door of his office—"Here comes justice to an End!"

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1847.

REMOVED.—The Publication Office of this paper has been removed to No. 121 Fulton street, fifth door from Nassau, north side, second story.

To City Subscribers.—Those of our subscribers who change their residence, will please send their new address to our new office, No. 121 Fulton street, fifth door from Nassau, second story; or notify the carrier of their ward.

THE MAYOR ELECT OF NEW YORK CITY.—The engraving on our first page is an excellent likeness of Wm. V. Brady, Esq., the Mayor elect of New York City. Mr. Brady is a mechanic—a silversmith by occupation—and in his public career as an Alderman of this city, he has been noted for his liberality as a partisan, and justice as a magistrate. By his future acts, as Mayor, we shall judge him.

PERJURY DEFEATED.—The trial of Brown, Bell and Morton, in Boston, for the alleged robbery of Currier & Trott's jewelry store, was concluded on Saturday last, by a verdict of acquittal. This result, so different from what was expected, and so at opposition with the universal impression of the guilt of the parties, was produced by the introduction of the "Lives of the Felons," and its exposure, by analogy, of a false witness who had been introduced into the case.

This witness was a convicted burglar of the name of Johnson, who in the hope of favor in his sentence, was induced to pretend to have been the accomplice of the prisoners, and became their accuser, at the instance of certain unprincipled parties, who were desirous of winning the reward. As soon as we heard that this movement was meditated, we sent on to Mr. Park, counsel for the defence, a copy of the celebrated Redmond case, published by us in the Lives of the Felons, containing the analogous character and position of the perjured robber Ware.

Mr. Park introduced the case in his argument, and the illustration brought out the infamous position of Johnson in such strong colors, that the jury could not resist the revelation and acquitted the prisoners, under a mere guess that they might make themselves parties to a perjurer's designs.

We rejoice at this result, for the majesty of the law can find no substantial benefit in trickery, and we would rather see five hundred rogues escape, than see a just principle invaded, or justice won in one case, at the expense of perjury in another.

ELECTION OF JUDGES.—This important election in this State, is fixed for the 31st of May, and we perceive that county conventions of both parties are being called throughout the State. We hope that a partisan spirit may not be infused in the selection of the candidates for these important offices, but if it is, the party that assumes it, must select the best candidates, or they will be certain of defeat. It will be impossible to make a rally under the head of "regular nominations," unless the candidates are "regularly good," as the election is not, nor will not be considered one of practical political issue.

The next most important matter of consideration, to secure good and competent men, is the amount of salary to be fixed by the legislature. The abolition of the present fee system will produce public good, and in return, the public should be liberal, if they wish good men as judges. No salary should be less than \$2500, and for the higher courts, there should be a proportionate increase. This will be absolutely necessary, as but few lawyers, competent for the duties, receive less income from their practice, and but few will be found in flourishing business, who will relinquish it for the important duties of a Judgeship, unless fully compensated.

LEGAL REFORM.—No expression of opinion is of more importance at the approaching assemblies of The People to select candidates for judges, than that of a demand for legal reform. It was intended by the framers of the present Constitution, and unless public expression is made by both political parties, the legal gentlemen appointed to the labors of the commission, will not embody that codification required by the spirit of the present age.

COMMON COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS.—We understand that the party elect having a majority of the next Common Council, have serious doubts as to their power of removal and appointment of officers under the city government, without a legislative law, as the new convention interposes an obstacle. A committee has been sent to Albany to obtain the necessary enactment.

THE MACEDONIAN AND THE RELIEF COMMITTEE.—Under this heading we some weeks ago protested against the decision of the Relief Committee in rejecting the noble frigate Macedonian, as the bearer of large supplies contributed in this city to the starving poor of Ireland, and in doing this, we gave as one reason of our opposition, the policy of sending the relief in dribbles, that our good works would not make their due impression, and that New York would consequently be deprived of a fair representation with other municipal contributors. That this result has already been accomplished to our disadvantage, and on this side of the water, the following extract from the letter in the Philadelphia "Sun" of the 23d inst. dated in this city will show:

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Sun.
NEW YORK, April 22, 1847.

"The good people of this enlightened city are stubbornly identified not to do ought that might possibly militate against a reputation for meanness, and a lamentable lack of proper public spirit, which from time immemorial, they have exclusively enjoyed. The individual who proposed erecting at the public expense a suitable monument to the memory of Washington, was looked upon as a maniac; and they who ventured the 'propriety' of celebrating, in common with other towns and cities of the Union, the recent brilliant achievements of our arms in the enemy's country, were at once declared to be fit subjects for strait jackets.

And, perhaps, after all, the accomplishment of these patriotic American designs, was expecting too much of a city like New York, whose population is composed of so much foreign ingredient! But one would naturally suppose that the movement, started some time since for the relief of poor starving Ireland, could not possibly fail to enlist the sympathies of Turk and Greek, Arab and Hindoo, and that all would unite in furthering so beneficent a project! Vain hope! Foolish expectation!

The 'Macedonian' has now been lying at the wharf two months; and some 600 bbls of flour, generously contributed by some 'person or persons unknown,' are all that has yet been given towards her cargo! Her black timbers stand a mute and grim reproach upon the 'liberality and Christian spirit' of the boasting commercial emporium of the Western world. It is suggested that she be either sent to Philadelphia or Boston, now, in order to obtain a freight.—What say you to this Philadelphians? At all events if there be any poor Irishman in the 'Green Isle,' waiting for a feast till the Macedonian be despatched from New York, there is a strong probability that he is doomed to die of starvation."

The above statement is untrue in all its parts, and, as such, should be summarily discharged by his employers. New York has given more, by fifty per cent, towards the relief of Ireland, than any other city in the Union. Her public aggregate is beyond \$100,000, and the private generosity of laboring foreigners, male and female, amounted weeks ago to the enormous sum of \$640,000. The city of New York in proportion to her population, has given more than any city in the world—London not excepted—to the relief of Ireland; and compared with her prompt and munificent generosity, the *pro rata* contributions of Philadelphia and Boston, are trifling and unimportant. We call again upon the Relief Committee of this city to follow out the wishes of The People who made up the fund which they have misdirected, and to ship the remainder of their stores on board the Macedonian, and give her a speedy clearance to the famine blighted shores of suffering Ireland.

The ship-owners who are patronized with rich freights, to the neglect of the free bottom of our noble frigate, can better occupy themselves in bearing private merchandize, than in speculating to the discredit of their own city. The funds were not made up nor placed in the hands of the Committee to afford them opportunities of private patronage, nor to foster collateral speculation. It was given promptly and as a public act, by a liberal community, and the universal desire has been, and still is, that it should be sent at once, and in a vessel that can properly represent the most generous of cities.

The Relief Committee must bear in mind that they are but Stewards in this business, and not masters, and if they are unfaithful to those who have entrusted them in this instance, a repudiation will follow in some future one.

SUNDAY LABOR.—The Police Magistrates and Clerks of this city, who have held office for the past several years, have recently presented bills to the Common Council for services rendered on Sunday in the performance of their duties, and been paid, notwithstanding when they accepted the office at the salary fixed by law, no complaint was made by them on this subject. The facility with which this money has been obtained from the public treasury, has at last, prompted the venerable ex-police Justice Hopson to present his claim for settlement, and we now recommend Jacob Hays, the father of the Police, to ask the Common Council to walk up to his office and settle.

HIGH RENTS.—One of the causes of the increase of rents in the lower part of our city, is the enormous prices received by certain owners of dwellings for the use of their premises as houses of prostitution. Many of these dens of iniquity, of ordinary capacity, located in Reed, Duane, Church, Leonard, Elm, &c., rent for nearly double their actual value, and the wages of prostitution is thus rolled into the lap of grasping landlords, while honest tenants, with respectable families, are forced into garrets or to the outskirts of the city. We know certain houses in the fifth and sixth wards, that a year or two since, rented to respectable families at the rate of \$350 and \$400, for which the owners now receive from public women, \$800 and \$1000 per annum, with security, and the rent in advance! In many instances these establishments are leased and furnished by men engaged in the business, and rented to women, at from \$40 to \$50 per week, inclusive of the furniture.

Can there be no remedy for this evil, and must the hard-working mechanic and laborer, whose employment is in the lower part of our city, be driven from it by the dens of infamy that are daily springing up? We think we know a remedy, and are determined to apply it. This is the publication of the names of all persons owning houses in the city that are leased and occupied as houses of ill fame, with the prices of the rents received. Thus the community can recognise at a glance, the source of income of many who profess to be good citizens, and to others who even lay claim to strict principles of morality and religion. Our readers need not be astonished, when we inform them that the majority of houses thus occupied, are owned by persons of these pretensions, as they will perceive by the list that we are now preparing, and which will be published in a short space of time.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.—A valuable series of papers are being published in the Boston Courier, comparing the merits of the Pennsylvania and Auburn systems, as illustrated by ten years experience in the new Penitentiary, Philadelphia, and in the State Prison at Charlestown, Mass., in regard to insanity. The conclusions are, that in the former the solitary vice produces numerous cases of dementia, while in the latter but two has occurred in the space of ten years.

Consequently, the Courts of this State are compelled to cause all convenient inquiry to be made into the former trade and business in life of the convict, and shall decide and give a certificate accordingly. And if said convict shall have been in a State Prison or Penitentiary before, he may be employed in the same kind of labor in which he was employed during said former imprisonment, notwithstanding said certificate, if the agent of the Prison shall deem that best for the interests of the State.

AUBURN PRISON GUARDS.—We perceive that the legislature of this State has passed a law, authorizing the construction of an armory at Auburn for the "Auburn Guards," a corps organized in that place, for the protection of the prison, &c.

REUBEN ROWLEY ARRESTED AGAIN.—This old rogue, who, it will be remembered, alleged he had been robbed of several thousand dollars on board of one of the Boston boats "by a full breasted man, with a drugged peach," was arrested at Boston, on Monday, by officers Coburg and Relyea at the suit of several of his creditors of this city, whom he has defrauded. He was lodged in prison for further action.

LICENSE LAW.—Last Tuesday was the day of the election for "License" or "No License," in those towns in this State where the latter party prevailed at the last spring election. This is a singular law. As long as a "No License" majority is given, the election can be continued unusually, but when a majority vote in favor of "License," that ends the business, as there is no authority for another election.

ROBBING DEAD LETTERS.—Dead letters having been recently missed from the General Post Office at Washington, a watch was set on Friday night last to detect the rogue. The result was, that Allen Petticord, one of the night watch, was caught in the act of purloining the letters and opening them. On being arrested, he threw a number into the fire. Some of them were rescued, but they contained neither money nor any convertible funds. Petticord confessed his guilt, and stated that it was the second time he had committed the offence. He is sixty years of age, and had always borne a good character for honesty. This robbery becomes more singular in consequence of the slight hope of booty to be found in the letters, and the severe punishment,—not less than 10 years imprisonment—upon conviction.

POLICE LAW.—An article appeared in our columns last week in answer to some inquiries relative to the Police law, in which several errors occurred, arising from a reliance upon the law as erroneously published in the Manual of the Common Council for the present year. The term of the present Chief of Police expires in July, 1848, and the appointment is for two years. The constables of the city are not included in the existing police law as a part of the Police Department. In answer to further inquiries, we give the names of these policemen whose term of service expires the present year by limitation.

Fourth Ward.—John Winter, May 1st.; Wm. Furlong, May 2d.; Wm. Van Wagner, [May 6th.]

Fifth.—David Lown, May 8th.

Seventh.—John W. Austin, May 11th.

Ninth.—Henry A. Burt, May 6th.; Abraham Depew, May 6th.

Eleventh.—John H. Slason, May 11th.

Thirteenth.—James Boyle, May 1st.

THE INFAMY OF THE POLICY BUSINESS.—We take the following from the "Philadelphia Sun" of Monday last.

A PITIABLE CASE.—Complaint was made before Alderman Elkinton on Saturday, against a vendor of lottery policies, through the instrumentality of a wife, whose husband had become so passionately fond of risking his luck upon these miserable specimens of chance, that to obtain money to purchase them he pawned his own clothing, and then took articles of wearing apparel belonging to his wife, and disposed of them in the same manner for the same purpose. The poor woman said that he had neglected his business just like a drinking man, and was altogether changed in his disposition and habits, all of which she attributed to the inordinate fondness for buying lottery policies. The person charged is named Harvey, and keeps his office in Strawberry Alley."

This is only one among the many hundred wives and children that suffer daily by this nefarious traffic. We know persons in this city whose whole earnings are thus expended, while their families want the necessities of life, and there is scarce a colored servant in our midst not infatuated with this species of gambling.

The law of the land is sufficient to break up the dens that thus infest each street of our city—and yet our police force of 900 men, with a Chief at its head, costing the people nearly \$100,000 per annum, cannot contrive ways and means to drive from our midst this source of corruption, evil and crime. Will not the Mayor elect attempt it?

PICKPOCKETS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Our neighboring city has recently had an addition to her resident corps of Pickpockets, and will continue to receive occasional increase until her citizens unite in some change in her present corrupt and impotent police system. We never pass through Philadelphia without perceiving more or less of these rogues "on the lay," at the steamboat wharves and rail-road depots, while at the same time a scattering policeman may be observed in the distance, probably waiting to receive his "rig" of stolen money, if any one of the gang should be successful. The following recent operation is from the Ledger of Monday; but why did not the reporter give a personal description of the rogue arrested, and then his aliases could have been discovered.

POCKET PICKED.—On Saturday Mr. J. S. Kelly, of Market street, upon leaving the Western Bank where he had just deposited a large sum of money, had his bank book taken from his pocket, which contained two \$5 notes not bankable funds, the thief in instant abstracting the money and returning the book to its place again without Mr. K. being aware of the operation. The fellow was observed by Mr. Lamb from his confectionary stand, at the corner of Sixth and Market streets, opposite the bank, who very properly and without any ceremony arrested the pickpocket and gave the information to Mr. Kelly. The money was not found on him, for he had already transferred it to the hand of an accomplice, who made his way into the crowd, and escaped. This Mr. L. also saw, but was unable to secure him. He was taken to the Mayor's office, where he gave the name of James Redwood, and was committed to answer. The replacing of the bank book in the pocket was done at great risk of detection, and shows to what desperate measures these fellows resort to carry on their depredations. It was undoubtedly done with the view of avoiding a furor about pickpockets, and enabling them to continue further operations in the city.

CRIME IN CINCINNATI.—From the recent proceedings of the Criminal Court of Cincinnati, there appears but little diminution of crime in that city. The grand jury holding a session of ten days, preferred 47 bills of indictment. There were a great many cases of petit larceny, many cases of assault and battery, and one case of adultery—all of which resulted in the conviction of the defendants. There was one case of murder, which resulted in the acquittal of the defendant. The following is a list of the criminals convicted of Penitentiary offences, and their sentences respectively.

Charles Manly, passing counterfeit note, 7 years—John Heber, burglary, 3 years. Hannah Spiller, grand larceny, 2 years. John Williams, robbery, 6 years—Michael Nash, perjury, 3 years.

BRAZOS AFFAIR.—SUPPOSED POISONING.—Yesterday, the 17th, the Coroner held an inquest on the body of a man who died in the Charity Hospital, named Ira D. Hughes, of Apalachicola, but formerly of Columbus, Ga.; verdict, "asphyxia from causes unknown." For the last two or three days the deceased, it is said, had been boarding at the St. Charles Hotel. On Tuesday last he drew a large sum of money, and in the evening is said to have been seen a little excited, it is supposed from liquor. Yesterday morning, a gentleman in the vicinity found the deceased very ill, in a room rented by a negro woman belonging to Wm. H. Merritt, in Commerce, near Barons street. The deceased being in a very critical situation, and those who found him presuming that he had been poisoned, he was immediately conveyed to the Charity Hospital, where he died yesterday morning, at about 11 o'clock. A yellow girl belonging to Mr. Deering, named Serena, was arrested by the Second Municipality police, on the charge of having been connected with the poisoning and robbery of the deceased. This girl was known to have been in the room where the deceased was found, and is said to have been heard to say, "I'll give him a dose," or something to that effect. She was placed in the guard-house yesterday, and ever since her arrest has exhibited the greatest excitement—being nearly all the while in strong convulsions. As yet the affair seems to be wrapped in mystery.

Conviction of a MURDERER.—On the 9th inst. Mrs. Ann Adella Moore was declared guilty, in the Court of Tallapoosa, Alabama, of murder, in the first degree, for killing her husband. A letter in the Wetumpka Guard says:

The case has excited in our county much interest—the whole evidence was circumstantial, yet so clear and satisfactory, that no doubt of the guilt of the prisoner rests on the mind of any one. She listened to the reading of the verdict of the jury with the utmost composure; indeed, during the trial, which occupied the whole day, she seemed totally indifferent. It appears from the evidence, that Moore went to bed at his usual time—that during the night, and while asleep, she fractured his skull in various places with an axe. He lived some eight days after the foul act was perpetrated, and reiterated that it was his wife that committed the savage act, and that he knew of no reason for her hatred of him.

HONORABLE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—We learn that a young merchant named Summers, residing at Liberty, Missouri, made an attempt to destroy himself and store, on Tuesday morning, 6th inst., with gunpowder. Sometime before day, having laid a train communicating with a keg of powder in his store, he seated himself upon it, and touched it off. The explosion was tremendous, doing great injury to the store, blowing him some distance, and terribly lacerating his flesh; but strange as it may appear, he was not killed, though he is not expected to live. It is not known what made him commit the act, farther than by his own declaration, on being questioned in relation to it—that he had done a deed for which he could not forgive himself, nor could he longer bear the reflections to which it gave rise.

MURDER.—We learn from the Mohawk Courier that a young merchant named Summers, residing at Liberty, Missouri, made an attempt to destroy himself and store, on Tuesday morning, 6th inst., with gunpowder. Sometime before day, having laid a train communicating with a keg of powder in his store, he seated himself upon it, and touched it off. The explosion was tremendous, doing great injury to the store, blowing him some distance, and terribly lacerating his flesh; but strange as it may appear, he was not killed, though he is not expected to live. It is not known what made him commit the act, farther than by his own declaration, on being questioned in relation to it—that he had done a deed for which he could not forgive himself, nor could he longer bear the reflections to which it gave rise.

MURDER.—We learn from the Mohawk Courier that Abm. T. Casler is com-

pany with his wife and daughter, had been to Little Falls on business, and on his return in the evening overtook the team of Wm. Knob, with whom he had an alteration, and with a stake from his sleigh struck Knob a blow upon the head, from the effects of which he shortly after died. An inquest was held, and the jury re-

turned a verdict of wilful murder. Casler was imme-

diately arrested, and is brooding over his horrid crime in the Herkimer jail.

Both parties were intoxicated, and but for this the dark deed in all probability would not have been committed.

A FORESEEABLE DEATH.—A man named Samuel Bragg, who has been figuring for some time past as land agent in Troy, speculator and trader in general, has recently been detected in the perpetration of forgeries to a considerable amount. The crime was first detected in a note presented to the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, for some \$600, upon which he had forged some responsible names, and on which he had drawn the money. Several other forged notes which he realized the money from, perhaps to the amount of \$1000, have come to light. The scoundrel has decamped from Troy, and the police are in full pursuit.

KILLED FOR \$60.—Three men, named Armstrong, Smith, and Big Jim, have been arrested at Independence, Mo., on a charge of having murdered a man named Baldwin. They all belonged to a Santa Fe company; and \$60 is said to have been the only inducement for the commission of the crime. The prisoners are to be sent to St. Louis for trial.

COPYRIGHT.—In the case of Pierpoint, author, vs. Newell, publisher, Judge Woodbury, at Boston, has decided that the sale of the copyright only extended its right to the copyright then existing. The publisher, who at the end of the fourteen years went on selling, is to be considered the mere agent of the author, and must account to him for all such sales.

PARDONED.—The President of the U. States has pardoned William Von Pfister and Lorin Larkin, who were convicted at the March term of the Circuit Court of the U. States for this District, of being concerned in the slave trade.

CAUGHT AND HUNG.—Thomas Welch, who escaped from his guard in Skin Bayou, (Cherokees Nation), a few weeks since, has been recently arrested and hung.

WITCHCRAFT.—Two women were lately arrested in New Orleans and put in the stocks, for professing witchcraft, and playing various unseemly pranks.

Special Sessions.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26.

George Burns, for stealing a breastpin from John Seymour, penitentiary for four months, and for an assault and battery on Seymour, penitentiary 3 mo's; Samuel Griffin, for an assault and battery on Elyan-trick Myers, penitentiary 20 days; Catharine Hardy and Bridget Novins, for stealing calico from William Wallace, penitentiary 60 days each; Christians Williams, for stealing a knife and 90 in money from a Mr. Emanuel, penitentiary 6 months; Garrett Fitzsimmons, for assaulting his wife, penitentiary 6 months; Catherine Eaton, colored, for stealing a pocket book, containing money, from Owen Walsh, on the Points, penitentiary 3 months; William Mason, for stealing a vest from John N. Rykel, penitentiary 30 days; Peter O'Neil, for an assault and battery on Foster O'Brien, judgment suspended; John Robison, for stealing a bag of butter from Charles F. Parsons, penitentiary 60 days; Johnathan Waring, for stealing a pair of boots from James McNulty, city prison 30 days.

The court adjourned until Tuesday.

General Sessions.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25.

Before Recorder Scott and Aldermen Purser and Walker. Jones B. Phillips, Esq., District Attorney ad interim.

Trial for Robbery in the First Degree.—At the opening of Court this morning two colored men, named John Matthews and Smith Carey, alias Carey, were placed at the bar for trial, on the charge of robbery in the first degree, in having on the night of the 1st of April last, knocked down Robert Hickey, a seaman, while on the Five Points, and robbed him of his gold watch worth \$60.

Robert Hickey, on the part of the prosecution, deposed as follows:—I was on the Five Points on the night in question, I visited some of the dance houses; I drank several glasses of liquor; I treated a colored girl with liquor; I gave her a \$5 bill to get changed for me; I stopped in the store some time waiting for her to return with the change; the prisoner volunteered to go with me to find her; they conducted me up an alley, where they knocked me down and took my watch.

Officer Costello examined.—I met Hickey on the night in question; he told me that a woman had taken a \$5 bill to get changed for him, and kept it; I went to look for the woman; I afterwards saw Hickey and the prisoner together; Hickey was in possession of his watch at the time; I had left them but a few minutes when I heard the cry of murder; I immediately went to the place from which the sound proceeded, and found Hickey with his head cut severely; I arrested the prisoners as they were coming out of an alley near by. The jury found the prisoners guilty, and the court sentenced them to be imprisoned in the State prison for the term of ten years.

Pies of Guilty.—Hugh Charley, indicted for burglary in the 1st degree, in having burglariously entered the premises of Mr. George Fox, was permitted to plead guilty to burglary in the 2d degree. Sentence deferred until the next day.

Another **Pies of Guilty.**—James Ferguson, a boy, also indicted for burglary in the first degree, in having broken into the dwelling house of Mr. Wolf, and stolen therefrom about \$600 worth of jewelry, entered a plea of guilty of grand larceny, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

Another Trial for Highway Robbery.—Frederick Steen and Horatio Hudson were next placed on trial for having on the night of the 8th of April last knocked him off his coat, vest, shoes and stockings.

Henry Hagas, on being examined for the prosecution, testified as follows:—I arrived at this port from Liverpool on the 8th of April; I went at night to see some of my shipmates who were stopping at a place in Water street; while I was going along Water st. the prisoner knocked me down and robbed me of my clothes.

Officer Sheridan examined.—I arrested the prisoners and found the clothes stolen from Hughes in their possession.

The case was submitted under the charge of the Court, when the jury found the prisoners guilty, and sentenced them to Sing Sing for 15 years.

Trial for Grand Larceny.—Cornelius Sullivan was then called to trial on a charge of grand larceny, in having, on the 1st of August last, stolen a wagon worth \$40, belonging to Edward Irish. But little progress, however, had been made, when the Court adjourned until Friday morning.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26.

Before the Recorder and Aldermen Benson and Walker. Jones B. Phillips, Esq., District Attorney ad interim.

Sentence.—Charles Morris, who a few days ago pleaded guilty to an assault and battery on Miss Van Nostrand, a girl 14 years of age, while attempting to rob her father's house, was sentenced at the opening of the Court this morning. The circumstances of the assault were of such an aggravated nature, the Court sentenced the accused to the penitentiary for one year, to pay a fine of \$200, and to stand committed until the fine is paid.

Tried for Grand Larceny.—The trial of Cornelius Sullivan for this offence, commenced yesterday, was then resumed by the defense, but nothing material was elicited. The case went to the jury, under the charge of the Court, and they found the accused not guilty.

Pies of Guilty.—Thomas H. Allender, indicted for stealing a bar of gold and some jewelry from Henry Melville, with whom he was an apprentice, pleaded guilty to a petit larceny. Judgment suspended.

Tried for Misdemeanor.—Stewart C. Allen was then placed upon his trial, charged with a gross set of indecency and lowliness, committed on the afternoon of the 14th December last. The evidence was too revolting for publication, but being sufficient to sustain the indictment, the jury accordingly, under the charge of the Court, rendered a verdict of guilty, and rendered a verdict of guilty, but recommended him to the mercy of the Court. The Court then adjourned.

Before the Recorder and Ald. Purser and Walker.

Sentences.—Patrick McManus convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced to the State prison two years. William Johnson convicted of burglary in the 3d degree, was sentenced to the State prison 5 years. The sentence in the case of Stewart C. Allen, convicted of gross indecency, was suspended. The Court then adjourned for the term.

U. S. Commissioner's Office.

Before Commissioner Morton.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27.

Orsel and Unseen Passengers.—A warrant was issued on Saturday by the Commissioner, on the complaint of Charles Miller, a seaman belonging to the brig Lowell, against Nelson Jarvis and John Brown, captain and mate of said brig, for orsel and unusual punishment on the voyage from this port to Lisbon. The captain only was arrested, the mate having made his escape. The case was heard by the Commissioner, and the charge against the captain dismissed, who then procured a warrant for the arrest of Miller, on a charge of perjury.

Disorderly House.—Catharine Burr was arrested by Officer Donisthorpe, on a bench warrant, from the Court of Sessions, where she stands indicted for keeping a disorderly house at 19 Madison street.

Vice Chancellor's Court.

Before Vice Chancellor Sandford.

DECISIONS IN DIVORCE.

Jesse B. Stevens against Elizabeth Stevens.—Were married in 1826, by Cornelius W. Lawrence, Mayor. Application for divorce on the ground of infidelity, principally as relates to persons in the employ of plaintiff. Divorce granted from the marriage tie.

Catherine Ann Allen against William E. Allen.—Were married by Rev. F. Rice, in Nov. 1844. Have one child. Complainant left the defendant and went home to live with her mother, having been induced to do so, she states, by unkind treatment. She was not aware at that time that he had been untrue to his marriage vows, but became informed of it since. Proof was taken. Divorce from the marriage tie.

Jones Smith, by her next friend, Anna Roberts against Alfred Smith.—Were married by Rev. E. Evans in September, 1846, but lived together only five days, and separated. The charges defendant with infidelity as relates to certain persons named. Divorce from the marriage tie.

Nobie G. Minor against Harriet J. Minor.—The parties were married on the 9th April. Application for divorce. Mrs. M. now comes in, asking for alimony, and also to be allowed a sufficient sum by complainant to defend the suit. She denies the ground of application for divorce, [not infidelity.] She states that complainant is in possession of a handsome property, on the income of which he lives—that for about a month after their marriage they lived happily together, when he began treating her ill, and on several occasions used violence toward her, so that she was compelled to leave him, but she yielded subsequently to the wishes of his friends to return, but had again to leave in three weeks. She went afterward at his request and signed a paper of separation which was already drawn up, she having no legal adviser, and being unable to employ counsel. Order of reference to a master to report a suitable allowance for alimony pending the suit, and what sum should be advanced to enable defendant to defend the suit.

Municipal Court, Boston.

Present—Judge Cushing.

Trial of the Robbers of Currier & Trott's Jewelry Store.

(Continued from last week.)

WEDNESDAY, April 21, 1847.

There was considerable evidence introduced on the part of the defence to prove alibi in the case of the prisoners, but it did not quite cover up the whole time. The claw which Johnson swore he saw in Bell's possession, was given by Mr. Chamberlain to the Marshal, was taken from an obscure place and was covered with dust. This was the principal weapon for opening the safe according to the government's case.

Mr. Chamberlain was re-called this morning and said: The Friday following the robbery, this claw (taking it up) was seen by me and it was used by Bell sometime previous, for a certain object in finishing some brass work, and this it was that gave the tool that brassy appearance; the claw was broken either the 12th or 13th of January—have several other similar tools in the shop; there are wrenches in the shop which are six times stronger than the one produced, which Bell had access to.

Cross-examined.—Mr. Tukey came to my house the Sunday evening after the robbery, among them was one of my men; say the least acquainted with Bell, I mentioned his name first; I had no more reason to suspect Bell, than I had my own brother.

The evidence of several witnesses was here introduced, of young men who were familiar with Bell, went about with him into different shops, drank with him, and marked the places and times of his appearance on Saturday, January 30th, and Sunday, January 31st. These witnesses were one Turner, Andrew G. Malcolm, Horace P. Chadbourn, Carman Chadbourn, Edwin Taun, Parker Simonds, John Schweizer and James Townsley. These went very strong towards making out an alibi.

Marshal Tukey recalled.—I went to Cambridge to see Johnson by a communication from Mr. Ingerson; Johnson had had his trial; on Sunday afternoon I went to Mr. Chamberlain's house; I told him about the matter; visited the shop next Monday morning; on Sunday afternoon we talked about tools; Mr. Chamberlain was asked by me to make an examination on Sunday, but he declined; on Monday we examined the tools and on several of them were dusty finger marks, as though they were handled. Never objected to Mr. C.'s making examination of the tools or the safe. [The Marshal rehearsed several portions of his former evidence.] Have often asked Brown if he had any thing to say in relation to this affair; he has denied all participation in the commission of this robbery from the beginning; at no time, in no place, nor under any circumstances, have I made any offer of office under the city government, the salary of which was to be seven hundred dollars per year.

Mr. Holcom swore that he saw Mr. Bell in the Federal House on Saturday evening till 8 A. M. Saw Bell and Mr. Turner Sunday evening at same place. Left 5 minutes before 8.

Charles Scott was called, but not examined.

The Court asked Bell if he had anything to offer to the jury. Bell made a few remarks. He said that he came to Boston 13 months ago, that he had lived in Springfield a year ago, where he was steady at work and saved from his earnings \$400 or \$500. He offered to show his books to prove what he had done with the money. He had put it in the Savings Bank. He had worked for Mr. Chamberlain one year, and boarded all that time at Mr. Pollard's. He related the particulars of his arrest by Mr. Tukey, and denied that he had ever been arrested in New-York and sent to Sing Sing for 4 years. He said he never was in prison before this. As to Johnson who testified yesterday, he had seen him at Pollard's, but had never any conversation with him about this robbery. What Johnson had said about this was as false as the statement that he had been at Sing Sing. Every word he said was true and the jury might believe him or Johnson, as they saw best.

Thomas Wiley, Esq., followed in behalf of Brown particularly, and the defence generally. He made an address of some three hours, and till the Court adjourned for the afternoon. He made an earnest and plausible argument, and handled the circumstances with a great deal of skill.

The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

CASE OF HOTCHKISS, MILLS & CO.—Justice Osborne on Monday dismissed the complaint against Hotchkiss, Mills & Co., upon the cross-examination of Mr. Keese, together with the affidavit of Mr. George S. Robbins, clearly showing to the satisfaction of that magistrate that no felony had been committed. Upon this decision Mr. Stoughton, counsel for Hotchkiss, Mills & Co., commenced a civil suit in the Superior Court, before Chief Justice Jones against Mr. John M. Keese, for false imprisonment, and a malicious prosecution, the Judge holding Mr. Keese to bail in the sum of \$6000, for trial.

Roscoe.—The dwelling house of Mr. Lawrence Ackerman, No. 133 Franklin street, was entered about 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon and robbed of 6 table and 10 tea spoons.

Police Items.

HOTEL THIEF AT WORK AGAIN.—Some hotel thief, or "snatcher," entered the Barclay street Hotel at breakfast time last week, and broke open two trunks and a desk, stealing therefrom \$150 in bills on the Bank of America, together with a Certificate of Deposit on the Life and Trust Company for \$400, and sundry papers of value; also a pair of silver mounted spectacles and a silver medal with the owner's name written thereon. No arrest.

GRAND LARCENY.—A woman by the name of Catherine Gross, was arrested on a charge of picking the pocket of Daniel Strain, a resident of Caldwell's Landing, Rockland County, of a pocket book containing \$40 in bank bills, while in Anthony st., near the Five Points. Justice Drinker locked her up for trial.

ROBBED ON THE FIVE POINTS.—Officers Feeney and Costello, of the 9th ward, arrested two women, called Catharine Heathen and Hannah Phillips, on a charge of stealing from a man by the name of Owen Wells, \$16 in bank bills and a gold watch key, while in a thieving "crib" located on the Five Points. Locked up by Justice Drinker for trial.

CAUGHT AGAIN.—Officer Smith of the 11th ward, arrested on Wednesday a Dutchman called Jacob Riggs, who it appears was locked up in Prison on a charge of stabbing a man by the name of Adam Karp, with intent to kill, some few weeks ago, and was accidentally liberated from prison in the place of another man by the same name. The accused was conveyed back to his old quarters to await his trial.

ANARCHIST OR A FUORILOV FROM JUSTICE

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

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DR. TOWNSEND'S SARASAPARILLA.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

THIS EXTRACT is put up in quart bottles, & is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickness, or debilitating the patient. The great beauty and superiority of this Saraparilla over all other remedies is, while it cures diseases, it invigorates the body.

IT HAS PERFORMED

More than 15000 Cures in this Year.

1,000 cures of Rheumatism.

1,000 cures of Dyspepsia.

2,000 cures of General Debility, and want of Nervous Energy.

2,000 Female Complaints and over.

7,000 cures of Diseases.

Of the Blood, &c.: Ulcers, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Fimplast on the face, &c., &c., together with numerous cases of Consumption, Liver Complaints, Spinal Affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable Druggists in Newark, New-Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the city of New-York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

RHEUMATISM.

More than one thousand cases of Chronic Rheumatism have been cured by the use of Dr. Townsend's Saraparilla.

New-York, Dec. 14, 1846.

To Dr. Townsend—Sir: I think it my duty to return you my own sincere thanks for the benefits I have experienced by the use of your Extract of Saraparilla. I was afflicted for many months with Rheumatic pains, and also inflammation of the Liver, the sufferings which I endured from these diseases rendered my life a burden to me. I tried every remedy that was prescribed for me, from three of the best physicians in the city, but without receiving any permanent benefit. I considered myself incurable, but by the advice of a friend was induced to try your Compound. I had but faint hopes of success, but I am happy to say, I had not taken more than half a bottle before I experienced relief; this induced me to persevere in its use, and two bottles have effected an entire cure. It is now some months since I used your remedy, and I am grateful and happy to say that I never enjoyed better health.

I shall take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted, for by its use I firmly believe my life was saved.

WILLIAM B. MORGAN,
42 Canal street, corner of Broadway.

Scrofula, Erysipelas, Ulcers.

We would now call attention to the following cases of different character, which, we believe, will convince the most sceptical of the virtues of the Extract:

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir—Feeling thankful for the immense benefit I have derived from using your Saraparilla, I am willing that you should make my case known to the public. About two years ago I was taken with the breaking out of ulcers and inflammatory sore, which covered the most parts of my body; my legs were one complete mass of corruption; it got into my eyes and ears and made me nearly blind and deaf. Several physicians gave me up as incurable. I read one of your advertisements and purchased two bottles of your Saraparilla. This is not four weeks ago, and incredible as it may appear, my ulcers and sores have disappeared; my eyes are well, and I can hear as usual. What I have written, conveys but a faint idea of my loathsome situation, for I could scarcely sleep, and what I eat I almost invariably vomited up. If any do not believe this, let them call on me and satisfy themselves. I have many scars about me. I was likewise reduced to almost a skeleton, and am now fast regaining my health.

CHARLES EDWARD,

New-York, Aug. 2. 120 Washington street.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Saraparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for incipient consumption, barrenness, leucorrhoea, or whites, obstructed or difficult menstruation, incontinence of urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent causes, or produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Dr. Townsend—My wife being greatly diseased by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain, and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of Extract of Saraparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her to health. Being grateful for the benefits she received, I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

M. D. MOORE,

corner of Grand and Lydia streets.

Albany, Aug. 17, 1844.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned Physicians of the city of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Saraparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Saraparilla in the market.

H. P. Fulling, M.D.; J. Wilson, M.D.; R. B. Briggs, M.D.; P. E. Edmundson, M.D.

Albany, April 1, 1846.

Overport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir—it is with satisfaction that I say to you that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from your Extract of Saraparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of diseases arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c. &c.

S. C. PRESTON, M.D.

Principal office, 126 Fulton-st., Sun Building, N.Y.; Redding & Co., No. 8 State-st., Boston; Dr. Dyott & Son, 182 North-Second-st., Philadelphia; S. H. Hance, druggist, Baltimore; Durol & Co., Richmond; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co., 151 Charles-st., New Orleans; 165 South Pearl-st., Albany; R. Van Buskirk, 202 Broad, corner of Market-st., Newark, N.J.; and by principal druggists generally throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canada.

No genuine, unless put up in the large square bottle which contain a quart, and signed with the writer's signature of S. P. TOWNSEND, and the name blown on the glass.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Saraparilla, whether as a specific or alternative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Moroxy. Its purgative properties are alone of medicinal value; for these Pills may be taken daily for any period, and instead of weakening by the continual action, they add strength by taking away the causes of weakness. There is no good Minaret, &c., when these Pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that deadly specific. The patients are not injured—the sores and limbs are not paralyzed—but in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation is evident in every movement of the body. Brandreth's Pills are indeed a Universal Remedy, for they cure opposite diseases: they cure INFLAMMATION and CHRONIC RHEUMATISM: They cure DIABETES and STOOPAGE OF URINE. They cure DYSPEPSIA and CONSTITUTIONAL COSTIVENESS.—They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, because they cleanse and purify the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE.

In all cases they will be found a safe and simple remedy, yet all powerful for the removal of diseases, whether chronic or recent, infectious or otherwise. They do not render the system liable to be affected by any change of temperature. The very cause, or occasion of the human frame being affected by colds and coughs is removed by their use. Therefore, they may be used at all times and seasons without damage, and change of diet, and any extra care is unnecessary.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS CURE CHILLS & FEVER.

GATESVILLE, N.C., Sept. 23d, 1846.

Da. B. BRANDRETH:

Dear Sir:—I have been an agent for the sale of your valuable Pills for the last five years. They did not seem to sell much at first, but after some experience I have found them to sell better than any other Pill. I am an agent for the sale of some six or eight other kinds of Pills, and I can say with safety, that I have tried the Brandreth's Pill in my own family, and find them to cure in every case, and in twenty other cases in my own knowledge of chills and fever, and would recommend them to all persons with chills and fever, as a certain cure. You will please to send me one hundred boxes of your Pills, fresh and good, to sell on commission as I have sold before. I would have written to your travelling agent, John A. Lane, but did not know where he was. I have your certificate of agency signed by yourself, and am authorized to sell the genuine Pill, and will settle with your Agent for all sold, when he visits this place again.

Very respectfully.

S. W. WORRELL.

CONVULSIONS—NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

Dr. Whatever may be said to the contrary, I have no doubt but convulsions are very often caused by worms, as well as nervous diseases in general. I know

a young lady who had terrible nervous attacks. Sometimes she had convulsions for hours together, and when able to be about, was in the greatest state of suffering. She consulted me. I told her she had worms; but she had been told by other physicians that it was the extreme delicacy of her constitution that was the cause of her affection. For some time she determined to try what change of air would do, and careful diet. She became worse and worse. Her sufferings were of that nervous character which made life itself a burthen, and she often felt as if she would give any thing to be able to lay herself down and die. One night she dreamed that Brandreth's Pill cured her. Then she thought of the advice I had given her. She commenced immediately with the Pill, night and morning, in doses of two Pills at night, and two in the morning; the second day, four Pills at night, and two in the morning; the third day, six Pills at night, and two in the morning. She felt fearful, and took two Pills at night on the fourth day, determining to rest a day or two. She felt herself much better on the fifth day, but the sixth and seventh she began to feel as bad as usual. She then began again, as at first, and when she got to eight Pills at night and two in the morning, having increased two each night, she parted with an immense quantity of maw-worms, nearly two quarts, in weight nearly six pounds. She continued to take the Pill almost constantly then, for some weeks, and they restored her to the best possible state of health. To this case, and numerous others similar, I shall be happy to refer any respectable applicant. Agents in every part of the country are able to refer to cases of cure of almost every description of character in their immediate vicinity. So there is no want of evidence.

Other cases of worms might be given, in which the Pill have done the most remarkable cures. Let it be well understood that worms are the consequence of acrimonious humors—that these humors occasion all diseases of whatever name, and that the Brandreth Pill, by being taken in such doses as will fully purge, will surely cure. Also, that these Pills may be used without any danger; no fear of an over dose; want nothing to work them off. If they do not work off pleasantly, take another dose on top of those already taken; sure to do good and act pleasantly; never unpleasant but when too small a dose has been taken—in other words, when the disease is too strong for the first dose.

PURELY NERVOUS DISEASES.

It may be that a person is nervous without any connection with worms. Purification, however, with Brandreth's Pill makes no exception, and will be found to afford every kind of relief. If the disease has been of long standing, it will be necessary to persevere in the use of the Pill for some time. It will be well to use them steadily for three or four days, in doses sufficient to purge very freely. Then to rest a few days, and do the same again; continuing the use of the Pill each time a greater number of days. It would be well to take a vomit occasionally of bonset tea. Bonset tea, taken hot, and enough of it, will always act as a vomit, and is one of the best. The Pill should always be taken about twelve hours afterwards, or earlier if required. This vomit must not be taken when the patient is weak. In that case the Pill must be used alone, until some strength has been obtained. The vomit should be only used once a month or so. Too much vomiting is very injurious; but once in a month or two, will help the curative effects of these Pills in these nervous cases.

COSTIVENESS—ITS CURE.

00—MANY WELL INFORMED PERSONS suppose costiveness cannot be cured except by diet, exercise, &c. Now, the fact is, costiveness is not capable being permanently removed by the greatest attention to diet and exercise. No question but diet and exercise are important, as well as cold bathing, upon getting out of bed in the morning to aid in the cure, because will be all of no avail to cure, without medicine, as thousands knew very well.

Again, it is odd medicines whose action is upon the bowels, only tend to make the case worse and worse. I admit that all purgative medicines, save the pills known as Brandreth's Pill, have that tendency. But it is not so with BRANDRETH'S PILLS; the longer they are used the less, ordinarily, will be required to produce effect. Long standing cases are not cured in a day, or with one dose. The Brandreth Pill do not cure as "by magic"—they cure because they cleanse the blood of all impurities, and this being done, the bowels and the secretions become healthy and adapted fully to perform the office nature has assigned. A gentleman can be referred to who now resides in the city of New York, who took them every day for five years, for constitutional costiveness. He had not, for fifteen years previously, ever had any thing pass his bowels without using medicine or an injection; and every year he was confined to his bed three or four months. For five years he took Brandreth's Pill. And why? Because he found his bowels become stronger and stronger from their use: and from all other purgatives he had taken, they became weaker and weaker. In fact, he found that at first he required six, eight, and ten pills to produce an operation; but in a year four pills were a full dose, and before the full cure was effected, two pills were sufficient to produce a good evacuation. Finally, he became as healthy as any man. And for five years he took the Brandreth Pill, and was never confined to his bed a single day during that five years.

Dr. Brandreth has cases every day sent to him; he inserts one of very recent date. He can refer to relations of Mr. Sterns, in New York, if further particulars are required.

The cure of DYSPNEA, PALPITATION of the Heart, CONSUMPTION, COUGH of all kinds, COLE, ASTHMA, RHEUMATISM and SMALL POX, depend on THEIR CURE altogether upon the cure of costiveness, which invariably attend these diseases. Cure costiveness, and you will have health. There is no doubt of it.

CURE OF CHRONIC COSTIVENESS OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.

Sir—This will certify that for about twenty years I was afflicted with costiveness to such a degree that nothing would pass my bowels for a week at a time and which ultimately caused partial insanity. I was sorely distressed, both by night and by day. I had no quiet sleep sometimes for weeks together, my nervous condition was in so bad a state. The doctors could do nothing for me, all their remedies made me worse and worse. When all hope had fled, I chanced to read an advertisement of Dr. Brandreth's, and I thought from its style that whoever wrote it believed what he wrote, and if so, he was no imposter. I had to suffer the ridicule of friends and neighbors. My doctor told me after I had used them sometime, that he could make pills just like Brandreth's; he gave me a prescription; I took it to the druggist and got the pills; they had no more effect as physic than a piece of chip. Not so with Brandreth's pills; they always acted easily and freely. I have now taken them over two years, and they seem to have renewed the life within me; my intellect is clear and serene, and I now enjoy life equal to what I did twenty-five years ago. I am now near fifty. The action of my bowels are nearly restored to the healthy state of my youth. I bless God for what he has done for me. I pray he may bless Dr. Brandreth, the maker of Brandreth's Pill.

My case is known to hundreds in this county. Your agent, Mr. D. Kendrick, suggested that I should send it to you, and numerous others similar, I shall be happy to refer any respectable applicant.

Agents in every part of the country are able to refer to cases of cure of almost every description of character in their immediate vicinity. So there is no want of evidence.

D. STORES.

Lebanon, N.H., 20th January, 1846.

Dr. Brandreth's Office is 241 Broadway, New York,

and 8 North street, Philadelphia; 19 Hanover street, Boston, and corner of Laight and Mercer streets, Baltimore. At 241 Broadway, a physician is in constant attendance to give advice and explain the manner of cure of the Brandreth Pill.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT PILLS.

Be very careful and go to the agent when you want Brandreth's Pill; then you are sure of the genuine article. When you purchase otherwise, inquire of the seller whether he knows the Pill he offers you are the genuine Brandreth Pill. Every man knows whether the article he offers is true or false. Beware of cheats.

Remember 241 Broadway is Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office; 276 Bowery Retail Office; 241 Hudson street Retail Office; and of the following agents in New York:

D. D. Wright, corner Houston and Lewis; Wm. D. Berrian, corner 1st street and 1st avenue; Geo. Hamill, 164 Division; Geo. B. Maigne, 98 Catherine st. Benj. S. Taylor, 60 Vesey; J. O. Fowler, cor. Greenwich and Murray; Mrs. Wilkinson, 412 Cherry st. Jno. Howe, corner Ludlow and Rivington; Jasper W. Webber, 450 Hudson street; Evans & Hart, 184 Grand street; Mrs. Booth, Brooklyn, 5 Market street; R. Denison, South Brooklyn, 16 Atlantic; Mrs. Terrier Williamsburgh; James Wilson, Jersey City.

Brandreth's Pill are 25 cents per box, with full directions.

NOTICE OF ANNEXATION FOR THE DUE
charge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the Third Article of the First Title of the Fifth Chapter of the Second Part of the Revised Statutes.

GEORGE MARVIN, notice first published January 16th, 1847. Creditors to appear before Hon. Archibald Bell, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Kennebec, Counsellor, &c., at his office in the city of Troy, on the tenth day of April, 1847, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Jan 16

FRENCH INVIGORATING CORDIAL AND ELIXIR OF LIFE, FOR NERVOUS AND GENITAL DEBILITY, EN- POTENCY, INCONTINENCE, &c. &c.

IT IS A LAMENTABLE FACT, THAT ABOUT one half of all diseases can be directly traced to indirection. Among the train of evils which follow are General Physical Prostration and Irritability of the Nervous System and loss of the Nervous Energy, Palpitation of the Heart; Wanting of the Body; Full, hollow, dejected countenance; sunken eye, pain in the head; dimness of vision; hair becoming gray; falling off; gouty debility; impotency, and consumption. To these may be added intellectual defects—melancholy, aberrations of the mind, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, fancy, &c.

The invariable success of this cordial, in such cases has gained for it a celebrity unparalleled in the annals of medicine. Indeed it has entirely superseded other remedies for this class of disease in London, Paris, New Orleans, &c.

It invigorates the whole system. Hundreds of families who were without children, until this Cordial was introduced, are now blessed with fine, healthy children; and boys and men who were nervous and debilitated, are now enjoying vigorous health. It is a certain cure for leprosy or whites.

It can be sent by express to any part of the United States. Where six bottles are ordered, there will be no extra charge for packing.

This Cordial is agreeable to the taste, and is offered so reasonable as to be within the reach of all. It is put up in bottles which contain a pint, and is sold at \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$6. The only agency in the city of New-York for the sale of the FRENCH INVIGORATING CORDIAL, is

[OFFICIAL.]

A LIST AND DESCRIPTION OF DESERTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THIS PAPER BY ORDER OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE U. S. ARMY.

NO.	NAME.	REGIMENT AND COMPANY.	AGE.	EYES.	HAIR.	COMPLEXION.	HEIGHT.	WHERE BORN.	OCCUPATION.	DATE AND PLACE OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE AND PLACE OF DESERTION.	REMARKS.
1126	Wm. Johnson	recruit	22	hazel	dark	ruddy	5 6	Hoboken, N.J.	laborer	April 2, 1847, Philadelphia	April 4, 1847, Philadelphia	
1126	Edward Martin	recruit	22	brown	dark	dark	5 4	Ireland	carpenter	M'ch 10, 1847, New-York	M'ch 20, 1847, from Ft. Columbus	
1127	Lovi Smith	"	22	gray	brown	light	5 11	New-York city	mason	M'ch 20, 1847,	"	
1128	John Nicholson	"	22	blue	brown	fair	5 8	Londonberry, Ireland	laborer	Jan. 18, 1847, Rochester	M'ch 21, 1847,	
1129	Lewis Tuttie	"	24	black	black	fair	5 7	Norwich, Ct.	soldier	Feb. 24, 1847, Po'keepsie	M'ch 22, 1847,	
1130	John Monroe	"	24	black	black	fair	5 6	Fermanagh, Ireland	blacksmith	M'ch 24, 1847, New-York	M'ch 25, 1847,	
1131	William McDonald	16th regt.	21	gray	auburn	light	5 6	Paterson, N.J.	blacksmith	M'ch 26, 1847, Paterson, N.J.	M'ch 26, 1847,	
1132	John Parker	1st drag. D	10	gray	brown	fair	5 10	Wilson Co., Tenn.	blacksmith	Oct. 1, 1846, Jefferson bks.	April 4, 1847, Patterson, N.J.	
1133	Samuel Litzell	11th inf. E	20	gray	brown	fair	5 10	Wilson Co., Pa.	blacksmith	M'ch 17, 1847, Bellefonte	M'ch 18, 1847, Ft. Smith, Ark.	
1134	Hiram Huntton	13th regt.	26	blue	dark	light	5 7	Drafton Co., N.H.	laborer	M'ch 18, 1847, Augusta, Ga.	M'ch 19, 1847, Lowtown, Pa.	
1135	Joseph Beatty	recruit	24	dark	dark	dark	5 7	Ireland	weaver	M'ch 18, 1847, Detroit, Mich.	M'ch 26, 1847, Detroit, Mich.	
1136	James Carter	"	27	blue	brown	ruddy	5 7	Congleton, England	plasterer	April 2, 1847, Philadelphia, Pa.	April 8, 1847, Philadelphia, Pa.	
1137	Wm. Johnson	"	23	hazel	dark	ruddy	5 6	Hoboken, N.J.	saddler	April 6, 1847,	April 4, 1847,	
1138	John Rincheart	"	31	hazel	dark	ruddy	5 7	Philadelphia, Pa.	tailor	April 6, 1847,	April 6, 1847,	
1139	Joseph Rodden	Voltigeurs	28	gray	auburn	ruddy	5 8	Belfast, Ireland	tailor	M'ch 11, 1847, Baltimore, Md.	April 8, 1847, Pittsburg	
1140	John Hamilton	recruit	32	gray	brown	light	5 2	Newry, Ireland	cab't maker	M'ch 31, 1847, Buffalo, N.Y.	M'ch 31, 1847, Buffalo, N.Y.	
1141	Christian Denny	11th inf.	24	gray	black	dark	5 7	Germany	cab't maker	Feb. 24, 1847, Carlisle, Pa.	Feb. 1, 1847, Pittsburg	
1142	John Newkirk	recruit	21	hazel	dark	dark	5 5	Navon, N.Y.	laborer	M'ch 9, 1847, Detroit, Mich.	M'ch 29, 1847, Detroit, Mich.	
1143	Bell W. Brown	1st reg. volti.	26	dark	dark	fair	5 10	Philadelphia, Pa.	laborer	M'ch 23, 1847, Louisville, Ky.	M'ch 24, 1847, Louisville, Ky.	
1144	James B. Campbell	" "	34	lt blue	light	light	5 3	New-York city	shoe-maker	M'ch 22, 1847,	" "	
1145	Jacob Gross	" "	31	light	light	fair	5 3	Rouen, France	laborer	M'ch 22, 1847,	" "	
1146	James McCairnes	" "	28	d blue	sandy	d florid	5 9	Glasgow, Scotland	stone mason	M'ch 29, 1847,	" "	
1147	Wm. C. Graham	3d drag. A	30	blue	sandy	fair	5 5	Philadelphia	laborer	M'ch 12, 1847, Philadelphia	M'ch 26, 1847, Philadelphia	
1148	John McGrath	recruit	26	gray	sandy	fair	5 6	County Cavan, Ireland	shoemaker	Feb. 29, 1847, New-York	M'ch 8, 1847, New-York	
1149	Wm. Latour	9th regt.	22	gray	dark	fair	5 6	Madarrosky, N. Bruns.	sailor	April 6, 1847, Providence, R.I.	April 8, 1847, Providence, R.I.	
1150	Thomas S. Pole	gen. service	34	blue	brown	ruddy	5 7	Carroll Co., Md.	farmer	Feb. 24, 1847, Frederick, Md.	M'ch 29, 1847, Frederick, Md.	
1151	Henry Miller	"	28	blue	dark	dark	5 6	Hanover, Germany	farmer	M'ch 9, 1847,	" "	
1152	Michael Kenny	"	28	blue	sandy	fair	5 2	Longford, Ireland	labourer	M'ch 20, 1847, Cumberland, Md.	April 1, 1847,	
1153	Joseph Bartow	recruit	23	gray	sandy	sandy	5 9	Coxsackie, N.Y.	farmer	M'ch 24, 1847, Schoharie	April 6, 1847, Albany, N.Y.	
1154	Thomas Wilson	10th inf. H	28	gray	brown	light	5 6	Brooklyn, N.Y.	plasterer	April 6, 1847, Burlington, N.J.	April 6, 1847, Burlington, N.J.	
1155	John Feeny	"	29	gray	black	auburn	5 7	Rockland Co. N.Y.	blacksmith	M'ch 31, 1847, Paterson, N.J.	April 9, 1847, Ft. Hamilton	
1156	Anthony Porter	9th inf.	22	black	black	dark	5 6	Quebec, Canada	laborer	April 7, 1847, Rutland, Vt.	April 9, 1847, Rutland, Vt.	
1157	Wm. Booth	voltigeurs	24	dk bro	black	curly	5 7	Yorkshire, England	file maker	M'ch 23, 1847, Baltimore	April 3, 1847, Pittsburg	
1158	Amos Carr	4th inf. A	18	blue	brown	ruddy	5 4	Buckland, Mass.	farmer	Nov. 21, 1846, Syracuse	Feb. 12, 1847, Camp Page, Tex.	
1159	Charles Wilson	10th inf. B	20	brown	brown	fair	5 6	Essex Co., N.J.	clerk	M'ch 29, 1847, New-York	April 10, 1847, New-York city	
1160	Bernard Cassidy	recruit	26	blue	light	fair	5 5	Fermanagh, Ireland	soldier	M'ch 27, 1847, Buffalo, N.Y.	April 6, 1847, Buffalo, N.Y.	
1161	James Turner	12th regt.	19	blue	dark	fair	5 7	Bliden Co., N.C.	farmer	April 4, 1847, Whiteville, N.C.	April 8, 1847, Whitesville, N.C.	
1162	Joel T. F. Smith	"	26	gray	dark	hazel	5 2	Dutchess Co., N.Y.	laborer	April 2, 1847,	April 1, 1847, Detroit, Mich.	
1163	George Sprague	"	28	hazel	light	light	5 2	Westmoreland, Pa.	machinist	April 3, 1847,	April 3, 1847,	
1164	Luther Chamberlain	"	29	blue	brown	light	5 5	Allegany, N.Y.	laborer	April 3, 1847,	April 6, 1847,	
1165	James Girmey	"	21	blue	brown	light	5 4	Tyrone, Ireland	laborer	April 1, 1847, Boston	April 16, 1847, Boston	
1166	John McGinney	"	22	blue	brown	florid	5 3	Armagh, Ireland	laborer	April 1, 1847,	April 16, 1847,	
1167	John Gallagher	"	36	gray	brown	fair	5 42	Roscommon, Ireland	laborer	April 6, 1847,	April 11, 1847,	
1168	Francis Thomas	11th inf. E	26	blue	sandy	light	5 11	Abergavenny, S. Wales	miner	M'ch 9, 1847, Lewistown, Pa.	April 2, 1847, Pittsburgh, Pa.	
1169	Thomas Malone	9th regt.	28	gray	dark	light	5 6	Antrim, Ireland	block printer	April 9, 1847, Providence	April 11, 1847, Ft. Adams, N'wport	
1170	Simeon Warren	recruit	34	gray	brown	light	5 10	Cayuga Co., N.Y.	farmer	M'ch 15, 1847, Janesville	M'ch 28, 1847, Milwaukee	
1171	Wm. Sachse	11th inf. B	22	blue	light	fair	5 3	Schwartzburg Germ'ny	weaver	M'ch 8, 1847, Philadelphia	April 10, 1847, Cincinnati	
1172	Peter Kearney	3d art. E	28	gray	dark	fair	5 8	Leitrim, Ireland	blacksmith	Feb. 26, 1845, Ft. Moultrie	Jan. 31, 1847, en route from Monterey to Saltillo, Mex.	
1173	John McKenne	3d art. E	26	blue	brown	fair	5 7	Dublin, Ireland	laborer	Jan. 9, 1846, Newport	Jan. 31, 1847,	
1174	John S. Armstrong	recruit	27	hazel	dark	dark	5 0	Guensey, Ohio	cooper	April 14, 1847, Detroit, Mich.	April 14, 1847,	
1175	John Watenberg	"	23	blue	light	light	5 8	Herkimer, N.Y.	clerk	April 19, 1847,	April 15, 1847,	
1176	John Phelan	"	24	gray	sandy	fair	5 6	Dublin, Ireland	polisher	April 18, 1847, Buffalo, N.Y.	April 18, 1847,	
1177	Jacob Neisch	"	21	gray	lt brown	fair	5 4	Strasburg, France	polisher	April 11, 1847, Newark, N.J.	April 11, 1847,	
1178	Nicholas Human	"	27	blue	light	fair	5 3	Berne, Switzerland	physician	April 10, 1847,	April 11, 1847,	
1179	Charles Wegworth	"	27	blue	light	fair	5 4	Berlin, Prussia	shoemaker	April 14, 1847,	April 15, 1847,	
1180	Samuel E. Calhoun	"	27	blue	brown	fair	5 44	Philadelphia, Pa.	farmer	April 5, 1847, Pittsburgh	April 16, 1847,	
1181	James Nesbitt	"	23	gray	auburn	light	5 9	Indiana, Pa.	miner	April 9, 1847, Pittsburgh, Pa.	April 9, 1847, Pittsburgh, Pa.	
1182	Theodore Pier	11th regt. D	34	blue	light	fresh	5 7	Germany	weaver	April 7, 1847, Pittsburgh	April 9, 1847, Pittsburgh, Pa.	
1183	Charles Clarke	3d reg. drag. D	22	hazel	brown	sandy	5 7	Oakland Co., Mich.	blacksmith	April 7, 1847, Detroit	April 14, 1847, Detroit	
1184	Elisha Cady	"	21	blue	sandy	fair	5 7	Ontario Co., N.Y.	farmer	April 7, 1847,	April 14, 1847,	
1185	John Dennison	11th inf. K	35	blue	brown	ruddy						